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JPRS-CPS-85-112

4 November 1985

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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4 November 1985

CHINA REPORT
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NORTHEAST ASIA

Hu Qiaomu Speaks on Sino-Japanese Friendship (XINHUA, 29 Aug 85).....	1
DPRK Youth Delegation Receives Warm Welcome (Sun Xiaoming; XINHUA, 23 Aug 85).....	2
North, South Korean Relations Make Progress (Li Tu, Qu Bening; XINHUA, 23 Aug 85).....	3
Briefs	
Nuclear War Prevention	4
DPRK Youth Tour	4
Better DPRK-ROK Relations Urged	4
Vacationing WPK Group	5
DPRK Red Cross	5
DPRK, ROK Reunions	5

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Hu Qiaomu Attends Beijing Concert 14 Oct (XINHUA, 14 Oct 85).....	6
Day in Life of Wan Shaofen Described (Liang Xing, Jiang Qiusheng; LIAOWANG, No 31, 5 Aug 85)...	7
Leaders at Palace Museum Anniversary Meeting (Yin Hongzhu; XINHUA, 10 Oct 85).....	13

Analysts Question Success of PRC Rocket Test (AFP, 17 Oct 85).....	15
RENMIN RIBAO Hails Opening of Youth Games (RENMIN RIBAO, 6 Oct 85).....	17
Scholars on Introducing Confucianism Studies (XINHUA, 11 Oct 85).....	19
Local Groups Help Demobilized Soldiers (XINHUA, 12 Oct 85).....	20
Court Ruling on Civil Cases Involving Aliens (XINHUA, 7 Oct 85).....	22
Foreign Literary Theories To Be Published (XINHUA, 24 Sep 85).....	23
Protection of Tax Collectors' Rights Urged (Tang Wei, Li Jiang; RENMIN RIBAO, 7 Sep 85).....	24
Proper Perspective on Money Discussed (Ding Ji; RENMIN RIBAO, 8 Sep 85).....	26
Ways of Viewing Situation Discussed (Li Peng; BAN YUE TAN, No 16, 25 Aug 85).....	28
Record Number of Applicants at East China Normal University (Xiao Guangen; RENMIN RIBAO, 6 Sep 85).....	30
Simple, Practical Party Workstyle (Zhang Wentian; RENMIN RIBAO, 6 Sep 85).....	32
Peng Zhen Sends Deputies To Visit Ailing Ma Bi (XINHUA, 9 Oct 85).....	35
Briefs	
Party Conference Documents Published	36
Central Delegation Visits Xinjiang	36
Death of Zhang Mengxu	36
NPC Team in Jinan, Shandong	37
New Computers Developed	37
Students Overseas	37
Mayors' Study Sessions	37
Postgraduate Students	38

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Anhui Cadres Study Philosophy by Television (Cheng Guangbao, ANHUI RIBAO, 25 Aug 85).....	39
--	----

Marxism-Leninism Neglected by Young Intellectuals (Zhang Ziqiang; WENHUI BAO, 20 Jul 85).....	41
Jiangsu Leaders Meet DPRK Youth Delegation (Jiangsu Provincial Service, 31 Aug 85).....	43
Shanghai Intellectuals Join the Party (WENHUI BAO, 7 Jul 85).....	44
Intellectuals Actively Recruited, by Yao Baisheng, Su Yufang	44
At Fudan University, by Gu Qian, Chen Liqin	45
Shanghai's Third-Echelon Cadres Short-Term Training (Lu Lili; SHEHUI KEXUE, No 8, 15 Aug 85).....	46
Briefs	
Environmental Studies College	51
FRG's Bavarian Delegation	51
SOUTHWEST REGION	
Scientists Classify More Yunnan Ethnic Groups (XINHUA, 5 Oct 85).....	52
More Minority Writers Emerge in Yunnan (XINHUA, 23 Sep 85).....	53
NORTH REGION	
Nei Mongol Leaders Celebrates PRC National Day (Nei Mongol Regional Service, 1 Oct 85).....	55
Hebei Governor Calls for Innovation in Reform (Zhang Shuguang; HEBEI RIBAO, 20 Jun 85).....	56
Hebei Holds Conference on Poems, Songs (Lan Xiaoning, Wei Ye; HEBEI RIBAO, 15 Jun 85).....	58
Grass Roots Cadres Complain of too Many Meetings (Ma Yunshan; HEBEI RIBAO, 13 Jun 85).....	62
Educational, Party Reforms at Qinghai University (GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN, No 8, 13 Aug 85).....	64
Tianjin To Hold People's Congress Session 11 October (Tianjin City Service, 7 Oct 85).....	71

NORTHEAST REGION

Gao Di Attends Banquet for DPRK Youth Delegation (Jilin Provincial Service, 31 Aug 85).....	72
Liaoning Holds Reception for Korean Youth Delegation (Liaoning Provincial Service, 31 Aug 85).....	73
Liaoning CPC Delegation Returns From DPRK (LIAONING RIBAO, 3 Sep 85).....	74
Jilin Government Celebrates PRC National Day (Jilin Provincial Service, 30 Sep 85).....	75
Liaoning Succeeds in Normalized Training of Cadres (LIAONING RIBAO, 5 Aug 85).....	76
Heilongjiang Restricts Cadres' Trips (HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 24 Aug 85).....	77
Harbin Completes Personnel Changes (HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 27 Aug 85).....	79
Harbin Party Committee Examined Profiteering Cases (HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 25 Aug 85).....	81
Leadership Needed in County-Level Party Rectification (HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 25 Aug 85).....	82
Discussion of Rational Structure of Leading Groups (Xu Yansheng; GONGCHANDANG YUAN, No 15, 8 Aug 85).....	84
Briefs	
DPRK Delegation in Liaoning	92
DPRK Delegation in Jilin	92
Jilin Delegation Returns	92
DPRK Delegation in Jilin	92
Liaoning Delegation to DPRK	93
Jilin Delegation to DPRK	93
Jilin's External Economic Ties	93
Heilongjiang Local Collieries	93
Jilin First Public-Security College	93
Jilin Monetary College	94
DPRK Delegation Leave Heilongjiang	94
Dandong Committee Elects Leaders	94
DPRK Delegation Ends Visit	94
DPRK Swimming Delegation Arrives	95
DPRK Delegation in Changchun	95
DPRK Agricultural Group	95
DPRK Delegation Leaves Changchun	95
DPRK Delegation Leaves Shenyang	96

NORTHWEST REGION

'Living Buddha' in Gansu Serves Community
(XINHUA, 3 Oct 85)..... 97

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

Pu Chaozhu Addresses Yunnan Military District Meeting
(Yunnan Provincial Service, 9 Oct 85)..... 98

Arguments for Reducing China's Defense Population Presented
(Fan Gongsong; SHEHUI KEXUE, No 8, 15 Aug 85)..... 100

Anhui Military Leaders on New Succeeding Old
(Ren Dawen, Jian Wuyi; ANHUI RIBAO, 28 Sep 85)..... 108

Xinjiang Border Troops Help Local Development
(Su Xinfu, Chen Xiangan; XINHUA, 4 Oct 85)..... 110

Hebei Military District Discusses Central Documents
(HEBEI RIBAO, 25 Sep 85)..... 111

Xizang Starts Current Year's Conscription Work
(Xizang Regional Service, 9 Oct 85)..... 112

Briefs

 UK Officer Feted 114
 Guangzhou PLA Leaders 114
 Jinan MR Leaders 114

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

Conditions of Overseas Students Discussed
(Hsiao Yang; PAI SHING SEMI-MONTHLY, No 102, 16 Aug 85)... 115

NORTHEAST ASIA

HU QIAOMU SPEAKS ON SINO-JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP

OW291540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1433 GMT 29 Aug 85

[XINHUA headline: "War Studies Boost Sino-Japanese Amity: Hu Qiaomu"]

[Text] Beijing, 29 August (XINHUA)--Chinese academic circles' deep-going and objective study of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression (1937-1945) is aimed at drawing historical lessons, thus basing Sino-Japanese friendship on sincerity, a Chinese Communist Party leader said here yesterday.

Hu Qiaomu, a member of the party's Political Bureau, told a national seminar on China's anti-Japanese war that both the Japanese and Chinese peoples were victims of the war. Efforts by the two peoples to expose the war and uphold peace are major pillars upholding friendship between the two countries.

He said it is natural that the Japanese people have firmly vowed "no war with China again" out of a sense of repugnance against the war. He also noted that the two governments have announced the four principles for friendship and cooperation, and that there have been frequent contacts in recent years between the two peoples, who have expressed their desire to carry on the friendship from generation to generation.

However, Hu Qiaomu said, certain elements in Japan have been trying in recent years to distort the nature of the war and gloss over and cover up their crimes so that the younger generation and generations in the future might not know the truth.

He said any false or distorted propaganda about the war will only damage the foundation of Sino-Japanese friendship.

Hu urged Chinese and Japanese historians and writers as well as those in the countries concerned to write the truth about the war based on facts, as great historical contributions.

CSO: 4000/019

DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION RECEIVES WARM WELCOME

OW231812 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1223 GMT 23 Aug 85

[By reporter Sun Xiaoming]

[Text] Beijing, 23 August (XINHUA)--Answering the Chinese youths' fervent expectation, 500 young comrades from our friendly neighbor the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arrived in Beijing by plane this morning.

At 1030 [0230 GMT], after the 4 special planes carrying the DPRK youth good-will visiting group had landed at Capital Airport, the some 1,200 Chinese youngsters, who were waiting there, waved flowers and danced to lively music. Colorful flags fluttered atop the airport building housing the arrival lounge. A gigantic red streamer written in both Chinese and Korean said: "A Warm Welcome to the Korean Youth Good-Will Visiting Group."

Liu Yandong, secretary of the Secretariat of the CYL Central Committee, and Jiang Guanghua, deputy director of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, exchanged warm handshakes with Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea and head of the Korean youth good-will visiting group, extending a sincere welcome to the Korean comrades visiting China. Yi Yong-su and members of the group waved to the welcoming crowds.

At the invitation of the CYL Central Committee and under the kind concern of General Secretary Hu Yaobang, President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il, the Korean youth good-will visiting group arrived in China to hold friendly exchanges and happy get-togethers with Chinese youth. The group is composed of youths from various circles in Korea, including central and grass-roots cadres of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, workers, fighters of the People's Army, and artistic and sports workers, as well as peasants of a Korea-China friendship cooperative farm in Pyongyang and students of the "Mao Zedong Class" of the Pyongyang Medical Institute, which has formed friendship ties with the "Kim Il-song Class" of the Beijing Municipal Middle School No 5. During the visit to China, the group will meet with Chinese youth from 12 cities.

In a statement at the airport, group leader Yi Yong-su said: The Korean youths are very happy to visit China because of the protracted deep friendship between the two countries and close fraternal comradely relations between the two peoples. The Korean youths hope that through the exchanges with the Chinese youths, the friendship fostered and developed by the older generation will be carried forward and passed from generation to generation. DPRK Ambassador to China Sin In-ha was also at the airport to greet the visiting group.

NORTHEAST ASIA

NORTH, SOUTH KOREAN RELATIONS MAKE PROGRESS

OW241035 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1721 GMT 23 Aug 85

[Short commentary: Heartening Progress by XINHUA reporters Li Tu and Qu Benging]

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 August (XINHUA)--At the third work meeting held on 22 August in Panmunjom, the Red Cross representatives of the North and South sides of Korea reached an agreement on the exchange of visits by art troupes and home-visiting groups of separated families. This marked a new heartening progress in the relations between the North and South sides of Korea.

Korea has been artificially divided for 40 years. The people have suffered much from the separation of family members. Nearly 10 million separated family members have been looking forward to meeting and reuniting with their kinfolk. Under yesterday's agreement, in another month each of the two sides will send an art troupe and a home-visiting group to the other side for performances and visits. Although the places allowed to be visited, and the period and the number of people, are all limited, this is, nevertheless, something that has never happened before in the past 40 years. Undoubtedly, it will create a favorable atmosphere for increasing mutual understanding between the two sides and for bringing about an early peaceful reunification of Korea.

From the numerous contacts and dialogues between the two Red Cross societies since the early 1970's to the delivery of relief supplies from the North to the South side of Korea last year and the conclusion of this relatively satisfactory agreement between the two sides, people have noted a precious spirit, expressed in the words of Pak Song-su, the representative of the North side, who said: Both sides have taken an attitude of mutual accommodation, understanding, and respect.

Public opinion on the North side of Korea has been positive on the agreement reached by the two Red Cross societies and is placing hopes on it. The local press here pointed out that the conclusion of the agreement shows that all the problems existing between the North and South sides of Korea, no matter how complicated, can be resolved as long as the two sides try to resolve them by sincerely seeking common ground while preserving differences. The press also said that the agreement not only has brought about an exchange of visits, but also will have a positive effect on promoting substantial progress in the North-South dialogue, thereby easing the tension on the Korean peninsula.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR WAR PREVENTION--Pyongyang, 22 August (XINHUA)--The Korean Workers' Party and people are trying to prevent possible nuclear wars on the Korean peninsula through peaceful means of dialogue and consultation, general secretary Kim Il-song of the Korean Workers' Party said here today. Kim made this statement at a banquet in honor of visiting chairman of the Finnish Communist Party, Mr. Arvo Aalto. The Korean leader also criticized the United States for trying to control the Asian and Pacific region and for persisting in creating "two Koreas." In his speech, Aalto expressed support for the DPRK proposal for talks involving the two parts of the peninsula and the United States for bringing about peaceful reunification of Korea. Aalto arrived here on 19 August. Kim and Aalto are reported to have exchanged views on issues of mutual concern in their meeting today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 2002 GMT 22 Aug 85 OW]

DPRK YOUTH TOUR--Beijing, 25 August (XINHUA)--The 500-member Korean youth delegation toured the Great Wall and Ming tombs here today. They attended a party at the National Children's Center in the evening. The delegation, led by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the Socialist Working Youth League of Korea, arrived here last Friday at the invitation of the Chinese Communist Youth League Central Committee. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1840 GMT 25 Aug 85]

BETTER DPRK-ROK RELATIONS URGED--Pyongyang, 8 September (XINHUA)--The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) is trying hard to make the North-South economic and Red-Cross talks fruitful and to pave the way for parliamentary talks, Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier of the DPRK, said here today. Speaking at a rally of 6,000 celebrating the 37th anniversary of the founding of the republic, he pointed out that a conscientious attitude and mutual trust are important if the on-going North-South talks is to make headway. He appealed to South Korea not to trumpet confrontation and thereby poison the atmosphere of the talks. Instead, Seoul should work for national reconciliation and unity, for the progress of the talks, better North-South relations and eventual reunification of Korea, he said. The DPRK, he said, will strengthen its ties with other socialist countries, non-aligned nations and peoples of world in the cause of peace. Chong is also an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 8 Sep 85 OW]

VACATIONING WPK GROUP--Beijing, 10 September (XINHUA)--Xi Zhongxun, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party (CPC) Central Committee and member of the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, met and had a cordial talk with a vacationing group from the Korean Workers Party led by Kim Chwa-hyok, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee and deputy head of the Central Inspection Commission of the party. The Korean guests have visited Beijing, Qingdao, Shanghai, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and other places since their arrival 20 August. They will return home tomorrow. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 10 Sep 85 OW]

DPRK RED CROSS--Pyongyang, 19 September (XINHUA)--The Red Cross art troupe and family-reunion group of the northern side left Pyongyang for Seoul via Kaesong by train this afternoon. The 151-member team headed by Son Song-Pil, chairman of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will be the first of its kind since Korea broke up 40 years ago. In addition to Ho Chong-suk, vice-chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, and Yi Chong-yul, vice-chairman of the Red Cross Society and head of the North Red Cross delegation to the North-South Red Cross talks, was a crowd of more than 1,000 people who were on hand to see off the troupe and the group at the railway station. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 2031 GMT 19 Sep 85 OW]

DPRK, ROK REUNIONS--Pyongyang, 23 September (XINHUA)--Several thousands of people gathered at the railway station here to welcome back the first art troupe and home-visiting group of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) that visited Seoul for 3 days. The reciprocal South Korean visiting groups also left here for home today. The exchange of visits, the first of its kind since the country was divided into two parts 40 years ago, was brought about under a Red Cross agreement reached last month. During their stay in Seoul, 30 of the home-visiting group's 50 members met their kinfolks and the art troupe staged two performances to an audience of over 3,000, including some senior South Korean officials. Before leaving Seoul, Son Song-pil, chairman of the DPRK Red Cross Society and head of the delegation, noted in a statement that the success of the exchange was elementary and there leaves much to be done by the two sides. So long as Red Cross workers of both sides cooperate with each other for the interest of the nation, every problem can be solved, Son added. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 23 Sep 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/019

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

HU QIAOMU ATTENDS BEIJING CONCERT 14 OCT

OW142004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 14 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--A concert was held in Beijing tonight to mark the 50th anniversary of the death of Nie Er, composer of China's national anthem.

Also commemorated at the concert was Xian Xinghai, another composer of many revolutionary songs, who died 40 years ago.

Songs and symphonies by the two musicians were performed at the concert, including "The Dockers' Song", "Graduate Song", and "New Women" by Nie Er, and "Go to the Enemy's Rear" and "On the Taihang Mountains" by Xian Xinghai.

Born in 1912 and 1905, respectively, Nie Er and Xian Xinghai composed many songs which inspired the national consciousness of the Chinese people and helped to build their morale during the anti-Japanese war. Many of their works are still loved by the Chinese people today.

Vice-Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi said at the concert that China's national anthem, "March of the Volunteers" by Nie Er has become known internationally as the symbol of new China.

Zhou urged Chinese artists to mix with the people and share their joys and sorrows. Only thus, Zhou said, can they compose songs that can reflect the time and that are loved by the people.

Zhou pointed out that, in face of the present-day culture exchanges with foreign countries, more emphasis should be put on Chinese traditional music in order to create a new national style.

Three other concerts will also be held in Beijing in the next few days in commemoration of the two noted composers.

Also present at the concert were Hu Qiaomu, member of the Political Bureau of The Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and Minister of Culture Zhu Muzi.

CSO: 4000/021

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DAY IN LIFE OF WAN SHAOFEN DESCRIBED

Beijing LIAOWANG [OUTLOOK] in Chinese No 31, 5 Aug 85 pp 10-12

[Article by Liang Xing [2733 2502] and Jiang Qiusheng [5592 4428 3932]: "Wan Shaofen and Her 'Livelihood Day'"]

[Text] In the city of Nanchang, the sun was scorching.

On 16 July, despite the warm temperature of 37°C, Wan Shaofen [5502 4801 5358], who has been in the position of Jiangxi's party secretary for exactly 1 month, together with Nanchang's party secretary Li Aisun [2621 1947 5549], toured vegetable markets, inspected latrines and, taking a bus crammed with people, went to such plants as the hydroelectric plant to greet the workers working in the heat. She had an exciting, pleasant and meaningful "livelihood day."

Wan Shaofen specialized in economics in college and had, for a long time, engaged in leadership work for the Communist League, the Women's Federation and the party. From the 1950's to the 1960's, she was successively vice secretary of the Communist Youth League's Nanchang committee, member of the league's Jiangxi and Shaanxi provincial committees and alternate member of the league's Central Committee. She also worked for more than 10 years in an aircraft factory. Before becoming Jiangxi's party secretary, she was a member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, head of the organization department, director of the provincial women's federation and secretary of the leading party group. She had been commended many times as an outstanding party member and advanced worker. Last year, the All-China Women's Federation circulated among the provinces and cities and bulletin: "Learn from Comrade Wan Shaofen and Be an Outstanding Woman Cadre."

All those who are acquainted with Wan Shaofen know that she has an outstanding trait--she is close to the people. She has a deep and sincere feeling for the people. After assuming the major leadership duties of the provincial committee, she still maintains close ties with the masses and often goes to them to get their opinions and hear their cries. On the average, she receives more than 100 letters from the masses every day--and this is one of her important links with the masses. She also uses the form of "livelihood day" to contact the masses directly and learn about the people's conditions. Today is her first "livelihood day" since becoming party secretary.

Asking About "Vegetable Baskets"

At 6:20 in the morning, in the morning sunlight, Wan Shaofen walked to the Dunzitang Agricultural Market which was bustling with activity. She saw all kinds of seasonal vegetables on the floor and on the concrete platforms on both sides of the market. There were white lotus roots, tomatoes, long kidney beans, purple eggplants, large winter melons, small Chinese cabbage, green peppers and watermelons. On the other side of the market, there were fresh pork, poultry, eggs, fish and various kinds of bean products. Seeing that the vegetable baskets of the masses were full and that the people were smiling with satisfaction, she felt very happy.

As she walked around, Wan Shaofen asked about the prices. In front of a peasant woman selling peppers, she stopped and asked, "How much a jin?"

"Nine fen. Last year during the busy season, the price was about 20 or 30 fen a jin. But this year, I cannot sell them even at this low price. I have to get back some capital and it is better than letting them rot in the ground. Next year, I am not going to grow any more peppers."

Wan Shaofen also visited another agricultural market briefly and discovered that the prices of pepper and other vegetables were quite low. Winter melons were 4 fen a jin and eggplants 8 fen a jin. She felt that there was something to learn from the "vegetable basket" and remarked to Li Aisun, the municipal party secretary, that after pork and vegetables were traded freely, the vegetable market had become active and prices had been relatively stable. Yet it was important to forestall the falling of the prices to a point where the peasants would be hurt. They should pay attention to protecting the interests of the vegetable farmers and the consumers and strengthen the information guidance of the farmers. Only the balanced supply of vegetables would maintain and develop such a good situation in the vegetable market and the vegetable baskets of the masses would become increasingly plentiful.

In the state-run Yongjiang Vegetable Market, Wan Shaofen also saw plenty of vegetables and the prices were not that different from those in the agricultural markets, but the prices of some vegetables were still quite high and they were not selling. She asked the salesperson why that was the case. A female employee of about 30 years old said frankly that it was difficult to procure vegetables because not only did they have to be the "second dealer," at times they had to be the "third dealer." When the vegetables were procured cheaply, they would sell quickly, but if they were expensive, they had to be sold at a high price and when they were not sold, they would suffer losses. Wan Shaofen felt that there was a lot to learn about how to improve the management of the state-run vegetable markets after the opening up of the market. She recommended that the city propose a solution after a serious investigation.

On the Bus

Seven o'clock in the morning was rush hour in the city. Wan Shaofen and Li Aisun jostled into a bus going to the train station. When the bus pulled

out, there were still many people on the station anxiously waiting for the bus to go to work. The bus stopped at the next station and although it was so crowded with people that no one could move, those who were anxious to go to work were still despeartely trying to jostle into the car. A young "boy" who appeared to be quite capable raced to get in from among the crowd. Someone said, "Don't push!" She said nonchalantly, "Why not? If I do not push, I will be late!" She forced her way in and, as it happened, stood right next to Wan Shaofen. There were many people in the bus and the weather was very hot. The "boy" was perspiring profusely.

"It is so crowded riding this bus. I wonder if the provincial leadership is aware of this?

"The leaders should be here to experience riding on such crowded bused!"

On the way, the passengers expressed their opinions. A man of about 30 years old said, "This bus is so crowded. Let us take a picture and show it to Wan Shaofen!" Little did he know that at that very moment, Wan Shaofen was standing right next to him. At the Laofushan station where he got off, he noticed that Wan Shaofen was in their midst. He was startled and said to his companion softly, "Oh, I did not know that it was really she!" Hearing this, Wan Shaofen smiled.

At Baojia Garden far away from the city, Wan Shaofen got on a tram. It was now 7:40 and the rush hour was over. The number of passengers had dropped markedly. On the tram, while she was buying her ticket, Wan Shaofen talked with conductor No 74. She asked, "Why is there no megaphone in the car? With the megaphone, the passengers can hear the stations announced clearly and you do not have to shout." Seeing that Wan Shaofen was gentle and kind, the female conductor nodded and smiled, saying, "When I get back, I shall talk to the leadership to repair quickly the megaphone which had not been working."

While on the bus, Wan Shaofen also said to Li Aisun, "I have heard before that it is difficult to ride the bus in Nanchang. I see now that it is really difficult for the masses to ride the bus to go to and from work. Take a worker, for example. After riding on a crowded bus, he goes into the workshop sweating and sometimes, because he is upset over having to jostle on the bus, his morale will be affected. We must think of some ways to change the situation during rush hours." Li Aisun said, "We are prepared to add 50 buses to ease the difficulty of riding the buses." Wan Shaofen said, "That is good. This is a major item."

Visiting the Sanitation Workers

After riding on a crowded bus, Wan Shaofen walked into a public latrine at the intersection of Sijiao Road. Having walked through the women's latrine, she went out and said that the latrine was very clean and that there was no stench. She inquired around and found that there were a man and a woman who were in charge of that latrine. They were there all the time, constantly cleaning up and washing away the excrement and dirt whenever they

saw them. The male employee told Wan Shaofen that he was 67 years old. He had been cleaning up excrement and smelling the stench all his life but he was concerned that others would smell the stench. After retirement, he would no longer be cleaning up the excrement but he could still help manage the latrine. Hearing this, Wan Shaofen was deeply moved and, grasping the old man's hands, said, "Thank you, old master. You have created a good hygienic environment for everyone." Turning to Li Aisun, she said, "It would be nice if all public latrines are this clean!"

At the Donghu District Environmental Hygiene Station, Wan Shaofen visited with the sanitation workers and sincerely listened to the opinions of cadres and workers on how to keep the city clean and hygienic. The workers reported that this year there was a large supply of vegetables, melons and fruits in Nanchang and in the city, there were a lot of melon peels and rotten vegetables and the volume of garbage had also increased markedly. Indeed, one needed "thousands of horses to bring them in and a whole contingent to take them out." In fact, previously, more than 30 carts were brought in every day; now, it has increased to an average of 70-80 or even 100 carts every day. Despite overtime work, the work could not be completed. Wan Sahofen said that they had worked hard and thanked them. When she found out that some environmental hygiene workers had not received their special weather allowances, she felt badly and said that the workers were doing a glorious and arduous job in constructing a cultured city and their work should be respected and supported by the society. People should be concerned with and help solve the workers' practical problems. Wan Shaofen recommended to the environmental hygiene workers that they arrange scientifically the time for cleaning the streets so that the people could breathe fresh air in the morning.

The Comrades Had Been Working Hard in the Heat

Since the beginning of summer, it has been very hot with little rain in Nanchang. Wan Sahofen was especially concerned about the workers keeping up production in the heat. Therefore, she went to visit some hot workshops in the plants.

People want water in hot days more than at any other time. The cadres and staff of Nanchang's largest Chaoyang Water Plant actively expanded the potential to increase the daily production of water from 200,000 tons to 260,000 tons. When Wan Shaofen arrived at the Chaoyang Water Plant, despite the scorching sun, she walked from the pump house to the purification tanks to thank the workers who were at their job day and night and to express the hope that they could deliver more and better water so as to satisfy constantly the needs of production and livelihood.

Wan Shaofen also went to the Jiangxi Textile Plant, Nanchang Electricity Plant and Jiangxi Match Manufacturing Plant, visiting every workshop. Wherever she went, she looked at the thermometer which she carried with her. When she discovered that the workers in the dyeing workshop of the Jiangxi Textile Plant and the Nanchang Electricity Plant were determined to carry out production in the more than 40°C heat, she was very moved and

went to shake hands sincerely with many workers, praising their spirit of being masters in the struggle against intense heat and in producing more. Wan Shaofen walked up and down, perspiring profusely, and the perspiration soaked through her clothes. She did not even drink a sip of water but repeatedly reminded the leaders to adopt more measures to protect against the heat or cold and that more ice water, popsicles and water melons should be prepared so as to improve diligently the production conditions of the first-line workers.

Among the Sisters

In her more than 30 years of revolutionary life, Wan Shaofen, possessing the deep sense of comradeship special to Communist Party members, made many friends among the workers, peasants, intellectuals and young students. This morning, she went to the coal store on Shuyuan Street to see especially her friend Hu Zhucui [5170 3796 1752] who delivered coal and who had been honored as Nanchang's special workers' model and a national woman red-banner pacesetter.

Hu Zhucui was frail and often sick and had two operations in the last 10 years; yet she had persisted in delivering coal and providing good service and was an advanced person modeled after the nationally known Zhao Chune [6392 2504 1230]. When Wan Shaofen arrived at the coal store, unfortunately Hu Zhucui had left to deliver coal to a household enjoying the five guarantees. She decided to wait and, climbing over a pile of coal in the field, waited for Hu Zhucui for exactly half an hour in a small building in the coal store. When Hu Zhucui returned, Wan Shaofen stood up to greet her and, holding her hands, asked a lot of questions. They were as close as sisters who were seeing each other after a long separation.

At that time, the accountant of the small store told Wan Shaofen that Hu Zhucui was always busy with the problems of delivering coal to the more than 5,000 households in the neighborhood, working day and night. When the organization leadership asked her to go to Qingdao to rest, she instead let others go and stayed behind to work. Hearing this, Wan Shaofen was distressed and said, "You are not well and should pay attention to getting some rest!" When Hu Zhucui told her that the leadership was taking good care of her and had recently assigned her family a new flat, Wan Shaofen said happily, "You deserve it, you deserve it!" Then, she told the responsible comrade of the fuel company that in a socialist country, the service job of a "server" was a noble one and hoped that all comrades in the service industry were like Hu Zhucui, establishing such a sense of glory and duty and wholeheartedly carrying out the work of "servers."

The gorgeous evening clouds were reflected upon the bright and clear Ganjiang. In the evening, Wan Shaofen went to the staff quarters of the Jiangxi Match Manufacturing Plant.

In the early 1950's when Wan Shaofen was working in the Nanchang Communist Youth League committee, she had often gone to this factory and had become friends with these sisters who had begun work as child-laborers. Today,

coming back to this familiar place, she could not control her agitation. When she went from door to door visiting the workers' families, she was in the midst of her sisters, holding some old people's hands and caressing the children's heads just like members of one family.

"Do you often see the old plant manager? I remember that his name was Liang Baobai [2733 1405 2672] and when everybody called him 'Darling Liang,' he did not become angry.

"At that time, you also came to our plant often and the sisters all considered you to be a good friend. We were very happy when we saw you on television and learned that you had become party secretary. Yesterday we were talking about you."

Here, Wan Shaofen was with old friends from her younger days and there were conversations and sentiments that would not end. At that time, night began to fall and Wan Shaofen was not aware of that. Only after the staff members reminded her did she reluctantly say goodbye to her sisters.

Another Night

At night, Wan Sahofen and the comrades who had accompanied her seriously sorted out the day's investigation and exchanged views on solving related problems. At 11:30, she phoned the concerned responsible comrades in Nanchang and exchanged more views on several of the problems that needed to be solved immediately. Responsible comrades in the party committee and the city government replied that they would strive to put 50 buses into service by October, 40 of which would be used to increase the number of runs during the morning, noon and evening rush hours and 10 buses would be used to open up 2 new routes. As for environmental hygiene work, a new set of equipment would soon be added and three waste sites and a waste disposal center would be built. As for the problem of scientifically arranging the time to clean the streets, they would take care of that as soon as possible. As for the problem of supplying fuel to the people, they were planning to build a gas station and the first phase of construction had begun. As for the problem of developing the potential of and expanding the construction of water and electricity, they would study this problem further shortly. As for the fact that the Jiangxi Textile Plant had obtained notable results after reforms, they were prepared to study and understand further the experience. Comrades in the city indicated that they would grasp and study these problems.

After the call, Wan Shaofen also took care of more than 20 letters from the masses and prepared ideas for next day's meeting of the Standing Committee. It was now 2 o'clock in the morning.

Today, although Wan Shaofen had worked continuously for more than 10 hours, yet early next morning, she would go to work promptly and begin the exciting and busy work of a new day.

12380
CSO: 4005/1367

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LEADERS AT PALACE MUSEUM ANNIVERSARY MEETING

0W111231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1318 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Article by Yin Hongzhu]

[Excerpt] Beijing, 10 Oct (XINHUA)--The Palace Museum held a meeting today to mark its 60th founding anniversary.

Yang Shangkun, Hu Qiaomu, Liu Lantao, Xu Deheng, Zhou Gucheng, Hu Yuzhi, Gu Mu, and Qiang Changzhao attended the meeting held this morning at the Great Hall of the People, together with over 500 people from various circles in the capital, to review the past and look into the future of the Palace Museum.

On eve of the commemorative meeting, Peng Zhen, Hu Qiaomu, Liu Lantao, Xu Deheng, and Zhou Gucheng wrote inscriptions for the museum on its 60th founding anniversary. Comrade Peng Zhen's inscription says: "It is an undertaking of far-reaching historical significance to extensively collect, arrange in order, and preserve valuable cultural relics for study, use and appreciation in all quarters."

On behalf of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, Comrade Hu Qiaomu extended congratulations to the museum on its 60th founding anniversary. He said: We are here to celebrate the founding anniversary of the Palace Museum, not only because it has a large collection of priceless cultural relics and treasures, but also because it epitomizes China's rich cultural heritage. Socialist China will work hard to preserve and carry forward the great Chinese cultural traditions during its modernization drive to build a distinctively Chinese material and spiritual civilization. This policy will be firmly applied in the study and development of the country's culture, education, ethics, and humanities, as well as in its political, economic, social, and international activities. We are convinced that the essence of Chinese culture will exert an unprecedentedly great influence on the Chinese people and mankind, along with advances in national construction.

In conclusion, Hu Qiaomu said: When reviewing the history of the Palace Museum, we cannot help thinking of the Kuomintang Government's contributions

to the museum in its initial stages, and the unfortunate separation of the museum's cultural relics and treasures in later days. We cannot help hoping for an early end to this unfortunate situation. Let us work together to bring to an end the unfortunate situation as early as possible.

CSO: 4005/113

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ANALYSTS QUESTION SUCCESS OF PRC ROCKET TEST

HK170830 Hong Kong AFP in English 0725 GMT 17 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 17 Oct (AFP)--Chinese media today failed to mention the completion of a carrier rocket test announced Tuesday, leading analysts to believe that the trial had probably been a failure.

This media silence contrasted with the press fanfare which greeted an official announcement in 1982 that a submarine-launched missile had been successfully tested.

Another test of a similar rocket last year was shown on television.

Analysts believed that the test covered by Tuesday's announcement also concerned a submarine-launched missile and saw it as part of China's bid to develop a second-strike nuclear capability.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY, the Communist Party organ, yesterday repeated the eight-line announcement carried by the official NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY (NCNA) which said China had "completed its carrier rocket launching test on the high seas" between September 28 and October 15.

NCNA said the target zone lay in the Pacific about 300 kilometers (187 miles) southeast of Shanghai but gave no information on the type of missile or the trial's outcome.

The target area for the 1982 test was almost the same as that identified for the recent trial. Military experts said that in 1982, the missile had been fired from a position off the coast of northeastern Liaoning Province and sped 1,200 kilometres (744 miles) to the target area.

Analysts said if the recent test had been a clear success, it would have prompted lengthy laudatory articles about a new achievement by the Chinese Navy.

Some Western military experts said Wednesday that they were led to believe the test had failed. They pointed to the absence of any mention of the test's outcome in the announcement and said that the text itself was ambiguous.

The announcement came less than three days before the test period had been due to expire. Officials said in September that China would proceed with a rocket test between September 28 and October 18 and warned aircraft and shipping to stay clear of the target zone.

During a military parade marking the October 1 National Day last year, China presented a new type of missile identified by Western experts as the CSS-NX-4S designed for launching from submarines.

CSO: 4000/021

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS OPENING OF YOUTH GAMES

HK101539 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Oct 85 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Have the Future in Mind, Train Newly Emerging Athletes--Greeting the Opening of the First National Youth Games"]

[Text] The grand First National Youth Games are to open solemnly in Zhengzhou today. We wish the games success, with new records to be made and a new spirit to be displayed!

The National Youth Games are to serve as a grand review of the reserve force of Chinese athletes. The country's future belongs to the youth and the sports circles place their hopes on the new generation. World champions and world record breakers will emerge tomorrow from among those new outstanding athletes who are competing on the central plains today. The vast number of our young people should have high aspirations to scale new heights at world sporting meets.

Our young athletes are much superior to their predecessors in terms of their physical quality, living conditions, training, competition results, and so on. This is a favorable factor for our country to attain and surpass advanced world levels in the field of sports and physical culture. However, just these favorable conditions are not enough. We need an indomitable will and strong determination still more; we need to keep forging ahead bravely, dare any difficulties, and make unremitting efforts to improve ourselves; we need to work in a down-to-earth manner and carry forward a conscientious and meticulous spirit; and we need the fine quality and understanding to endure hardships and to undergo conscientious and rigorous training. Therefore, the outstanding athletes of New China must be a well educated new generation with lofty ideals, fine morality, and a strong sense of discipline.

The people throughout the country place high hope on our young athletes. We hope that young athletes will learn from those outstanding athletes of the older generation, carry forward their fine traditions, keep the whole country in mind and the whole world in view, tenaciously compete with their rivals, keep forging ahead bravely, set strict demands on themselves since they are young, enhance their understanding, and improve their style, will not become dizzy with success nor discouraged by failure, respect their rivals, the referees, and the spectators, and be models in building the socialist spiritual civilization.

We believe that the current National Youth Games will greatly boost sports and physical culture among the youth in the country through competition, and will fully prepare our young athletes to achieve splendid successes in future international sports meets.

Come on, our young athletes! Work hard, our future stars!

CSO: 4005/113

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

SCHOLARS ON INTRODUCING CONFUCIANISM STUDIES

OW111759 Beijing XINHUA in English 1456 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese scholars proposed that Confucianism be introduced into educational curricula at a seminar there today, marking the 2,536th anniversary of Confucius' birthday.

Leading scholar of Confucianism Liang Shuming and Kong Demao, 77th-generation direct descendant of Confucius, attended the seminar, which was sponsored by the China Confucianism Research Center.

Confucius (551-479 B.C.) was a great philosopher and educator of the spring and autumn period (770-476 B.C.).

Liang Shuming said at the seminar that Confucianism is marked by an introspective speculation into one's own life and at the same time a sense of unity of the self with the outer universe. That, he said, was a distinctive feature of Chinese culture.

A member of the national committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC), the 93-year-old Liang started a Confucian study society in the 1920s in Beijing. He believed in his youth that education could save the country from backwardness, and he started a campaign to promote education in Shandong Province.

Kong Demao, also a member of the CPPCC National Committee, said that the Kong family appreciated the efforts made by the government to restore the temple and the Kong ancestral residence in Qufu, Shandong Province. She also expressed the hope that Taiwan would soon be reunited with the mainland so that her brother, Kong Decheng, could be reunited with the Kong family.

It was disclosed at the seminar that 20 black marble reliefs will soon be finished and erected in the Confucius temple on Mount Tai.

CSO: 4000/021

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LOCAL GROUPS HELP DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS

OW121750 Beijing XINHUA in English 1620 GMT 12 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 12 Oct (XINHUA)--Almost 1,000 counties and cities all over China have established special organizations to help with the resettlement and re-employment of demobilized soldiers, a Civil Affairs Ministry official said today.

Zheng Yimin, acting director of the Ministry's resettlement Bureau, told XINHUA that the resettlement of ex-soldiers had been carried out by civil affairs departments in the past.

But recent big army cuts had made it necessary for local organizations to be established to help the departments.

Zheng said the organizations took charge of registering, training and recommending jobs to soldiers released from army service, as well as providing information to army units.

Over the past year, they had recommended more than 423,000 demobilized soldiers to various trades and professions.

He said the reason so many soldiers had been resettled was because they had mastered useful skills while in the army.

The idea of teaching servicemen both military affairs and production skills was put forward by Chinese leader Deng Xiaoping at the end of 1977.

He said soldiers should learn various kinds of skills, so that they could both defend the country and help in socialist construction.

Zheng said a movement to train soldiers both skilled at fighting and production had been carried out throughout the army. Training courses had been designed for this.

These soldiers had been welcomed by local authorities and people, and had become a vital force in the country's economic construction.

In Anhui Province, more than 16,000 demobilized soldiers had been employed in rural industrial enterprises. In Qidong County, Hunan Province, 585 ex-soldiers had found jobs in township industries, and 50 had become managers or technical and administrative personnel.

He said the inclusion in military training of courses in production skills had also aided recruitment. Many young people were keen to join up because they could learn a useful trade.

The government decided in June to reduce the people's liberation army by one million soldiers over the next two years. This year, 670,000 officers and soldiers will be demobilized.

CSO: 4000/021

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

COURT RULING ON CIVIL CASES INVOLVING ALIENS

OW070746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] Beijing, 7 Oct (XINHUA)--Foreign litigants may entrust their own nationals now residing in China to act for them in civil cases in Chinese courts, according to a ruling by the Chinese Supreme People's Court.

Diplomats or officials of foreign embassies and consulates in Beijing or elsewhere of the country were also allowed to act as agents for their nationals in civil procedures.

In a ruling on a case referred by the Shanghai Municipal Higher People's Court on a divorce case, the Supreme People's Court said that the embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany or diplomats of its consulate in Chang-hai could act as an agent in the divorce case, since this was not a violation of China's civil procedural code (for trial implementation).

According to the Vienna convention on consulate relations which China has accepted, the ruling adds diplomats of foreign consulates in China may act directly, in the name of the consul, as the representative of a litigant without being entrusted, or appointed, to attend court hearings in China, when the litigant is not present for various reasons.

CSO: 4000/021

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FOREIGN LITERARY THEORIES TO BE PUBLISHED

OW240834 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 24 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 24 Sep (XINHUA)--A "Collection of Foreign Literary Theories", which collects works of 83 foreign writers, philosophers and critics from ancient Greece to the 19th Century, is now being edited and published in China.

The collection is a joint project of the Institute of Foreign Literature under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, the People's Literature Publishing House, and the Shanghai Translation Publishing House. The collection contains 50 books, including works of Plato, Diderot, Hugo, Bacon, Hegel, Nietzsche, Chernyshevski and Emerson.

An official of the People's Literature Publishing House said the works are valuable to all mankind and the Chinese publishers are responsible for introducing these works to Chinese readers.

He told XINHUA that early in the 1970s, China had planned to publish such a collection, but the project was halted by the "Cultural Revolution" (1966-1976). It has only been in recent years, as the academic environment has changed, that the plan was revived.

The editorial committee overseeing the collection is made up of noted scholars including Ba Jin, Zhu Quangqian, Qian Zhongshu, Ji Xianlin and Yang Xianyi.

CSO: 4000/021

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROTECTION OF TAX COLLECTORS' RIGHTS URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Tang Wei [0781 3555] and Li Jiang [2621 1696 2254]: "Protect The Tax Collectors' Rights To Collect Taxes"]

[Text] This reporter has learned from a prefecture tax bureau in Guangzhou that tax collectors have been ignored at the state enterprise, verbally abused at collective enterprises, and even beaten at the agricultural exchange market. As understood, these abnormal incidents are common and widespread. All level leaders should take notice.

Tax collectors are only doing their job in accordance with the law of the land. But there are units and individuals who are concerned only with their own clique of individual profits. They obstruct and even attack tax collectors. Right now, especially among some extra-budgetary enterprises, there are serious problems with tax evasions and refusal to pay business income taxes. This is because some extra-budgetary enterprises are "petty cash boxes" for various local departments and units. With the backing of those in charge, they pay no tax and no dividend. For example, a prefecture tax bureau in Guangzhou discovered that a certain extra-budgetary enterprise failed to pay taxes amounting to over 10,000 yuan. The enterprise smoothed the matter with the leading cadres. The tax was never collected. Not long ago, there were several reports of merchants beating up tax collectors at the agricultural exchange market in rural Yuexiu District, Guangzhou. The culprits were never arrested.

There are other local and department leading cadres who use their official status to set up so called "tax assistance for businesses." They arbitrarily reduce taxes or exempt taxes. When some tax bureau cadres boycott these activities, they are censured and abused. Many tax bureau cadres say that because tax collectors are under the supervision of local authorities, many have been attacked in retaliatory actions for doing their job.

People in business and finance suggest that all levels of party committee and government should strengthen leadership towards tax collection, and should implement separation of finance and taxation. In cities, districts, and counties, there should be independent tax bureaus. Below the counties

villages and towns should have tax offices according to economic zones; these may serve as agencies for county and city tax bureaus. Judicial and business administration departments should support the task of tax collection. Those who evade taxes, refuse to pay taxes, and abuse and attack tax collectors must be punished in accordance to the law.

12986
CSO: 4005/1449

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PROPER PERSPECTIVE ON MONEY DISCUSSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 85 p 1

[Article by Ding Ji [0002 1569] in the column "Weekly Forum": "Don't Be A Slave To Money"]

[Text] In Jinjiang County there are crooks who peddle phony medicine; there are also crooks who cheat people of their food supplies. What is true cannot be false, what is false cannot be true. Only "greed" is the truth. Ultimately, is it money making fools out of people or people fooling with money? That is still a mystery.

Money was invented by people. In order to facilitate trade, a peculiar commodity called money is used as a medium for valuation and for exchange. Like blood circulating in the human body, the economy is invigorated by the circulation of money. Here, money is no longer a simple natural object but has become social relationship and production relationship in organic form. In a society with private properties, people's lives are dominated by money. Different people under different circumstance have different views towards money. One morning in 1952, with his last 30 or 40 yuan in his pocket, Mr. Lu Xun [7627 6598] wrote: "weighing heavily on my chest, they seem to be weighing the value of my life. . . . But suddenly I have another thought, that is, how easily we can become slaves, and when we do, we are immensely happy."

Following our country's planned development of a commodity economy, and the expansion of market adjustments money, which reflects socialist commodity transactions and economic relationship, has banished its exploitative stigma; its area of activities has been confined; it has chosen its role as medium for commodity exchange, economic accounting and price indexing. It has become a tool to achieve socialist construction and to enrich the nation and its people. Money has undergone drastic changes; the people's attitudes have also changed. Money serves a purpose in the development of socialist commodities. The difference between this and the capitalistic "money is paramount" can easily be discerned.

But restructuring of the economic system is nevertheless a traumatic revolution, seriously testing people's attitude towards money. Some people naively treat money as the goal of reform. Of course, money and wealth

are related. But there is benevolence and malevolence in attaining wealth; there is also honor and dishonor in seeking profit. There is a close relationship between "labor" and "money." "Labor" is the prerequisite for "money," and "money" is the "reward" for "labor." To seek great wealth without hard work but risk breaking the law is to attain wealth without benevolence. Profit seeking and national wealth is also inseparable. "Profit" is the source of "wealth," and "wealth" is the result of "profit." But to seek profit only for individual units at the expense of hurting the country is to make profit without honor.

During reform, if you are truly for reform, you must consider wealth and benevolence, profit and honor. Plant manager Ma Sheng [7456 516B] speaks with action when he uses his authority to the benefit of society and people. He is a strong man who has not lost his ideals. But to some people, ideal is void; money is reality. Tempted by stacks of money, weak psychological defenses are easily broken down. Ultimately, people become slaves to materialism. A felon, upon going to jail, said: "Money did this to me." No, money itself is innocent. If money could talk, it would say "you wandered into the maze of money, and failed to be aware of it. How sad!" Putting ideals and money on the same scale, which weighs more, which weighs less: There will be a tough struggle yet.

12986
CSO: 4005/1449

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

WAYS OF VIEWING SITUATION DISCUSSED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 16, 25 Aug 85 pp 22-23

[Article by Li Peng [2621 1496]: "A Comment on Horizontal and Vertical Views"]

[Text] "We young people look at issues horizontally, while the old comrades look at them vertically."

From the tone, it seems as if the new and old generations had two basically different ways of looking at issues and the horizontal were better than the vertical.

When first hearing these words, I did not understand the meaning, and I only smiled. Only when I recently heard them again in a report at an important meeting did I feel interested enough to "get to the bottom of the matter."

From some young friends, I learned that the saying appeared 2 years ago when assessing China's basic situation. Many old comrades feel that, in the old society in our country, blood and tears exceeded joy and laughter and darkness overwhelmed sunshine. After the founding of the new China, the people became the masters, but, undergoing movements one after another and the 10-year turmoil of "smashing everything," millions suffered a calamity. When the old comrades see the excellent situation emerging after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th party Central Committee, they feel that it is something hard won and that, following this path, the people's lives will become "paradise" Some people call this method of comparing with the past "looking vertically."

Many young people maintain that we should not always make comparisons between the present and the past. Wasn't the revolution launched for the purpose of having better days? Then, we should compare ourselves with the wealthier America, Japan, England and the Federal Republic of Germany and with Singapore, South Korea, Hong Kong and Taiwan and see what they are doing! This is what is called "looking horizontally."

These two ways of looking at issues are often encountered, but not all old comrades or young people fall into the set patterns, and one must not simplistically summarize them as the two basic methods of looking at issues followed by the old and new generations. Nor must one thereby distinguish the

progressive and the conservative, the absolutely correct and the absolutely erroneous. There is only one kind of scientific methodology, and it is the Marxist dialectical materialism and historical materialism.

Whether looking at the world horizontally or looking at history and the future vertically, communists versed in scientific methodology are those who can see deepest, furthest and most accurately. Tracing the development of history, they see the inevitable arrival of communism, the most beautiful society; viewing the entire globe, they see the liberation of themselves and all mankind as a whole.

By the end of the century, China's people must reach the level of being comfortably off. In another 70 years, by the middle of the 21st century, our national economy must catch up with or approach the level of the most advanced nations in the world. These two strategic goals guiding China's 1 billion people in their progress and the concept of "one country, two systems" of world significance were not discovered by either "looking horizontally" or "looking vertically" alone, but were proposed by the 80-year old Comrade Deng Xiaoping, a great Marxist and the outstanding leader of our party and state. Even when it comes to the old comrades, with the wide open doors of the country and the emancipated ideology today, it is doubtful whether there are many who only "look vertically" at history without "looking horizontally" at the world.

As for "looking horizontally" at the world, there are not only the admired wealthy, but also our poor friends calling for concern. Furthermore, rather than attributing the horizontal look at the world as a characteristic of the young people of the eighties, one should say that it is the outcome of the party's open-door policy. The saying that "the times produce their heroes" is perhaps appropriate. Fighting a guerrilla war in mountain gullies and underground tunnels during the war years and, after the founding of the new China, loudly singing "the scenery this side is particularly good" when the country was blockaded by gunboats and tanks and we closed our doors, the young people of those days did not have the good fortune to "look horizontally" at the world. It is just like the fact that the young people of those days had no chance to drink all the Coca Colas they wanted like their counterparts today.

There are today indeed two opposing ways of observing reality. One is looking with the tide of historical development, and the other is against it. Living in a socialist society yet yearning for capitalist "freedom" and "democracy" is one way of looking against the tide, and "injecting, monetary factors into the internal relations of the party and government is another way. The many ways of looking and acting against the tide are found among both the young and the old.

6080
CSO: 4005/1404

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RECORD NUMBER OF APPLICANTS AT EAST CHINA NORMAL UNIVERSITY

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 85 p 3

[Article by Xiao Guangen [5135 7070 2704]: "Society Respects Educators And Values Education; Graduates Flock To Normal University: This Year Sees Record Increase In Applicants At The East China Normal University"]

[Text] There is exciting news at the East China Normal University--a record number of high school graduates have chosen the school as their first choice school. This rich resource is a change from all previous experiences when students were available only after other key universities had made their selections. Of the 1,543 undergraduates accepted this year, 93 percent have named the school as their first preference. This phenomenon is a first in the history of that school.

East China Normal University admitted 1,500 undergraduates from 24 provinces, cities and autonomous regions throughout the nation. The response has been enthusiastic. Not only was the school selected as first choice by many, but the test scores were high. Even after the school raised admission standards, there were still many who qualified. The school had planned to admit 70 students from Sichuan, but over 5,500 students applied. The school had to increase the quota by 7. The school was first choice for all of the 64 students from Fujian and the 62 from Jiangsu Province. In Shanghai Municipality the situation was similar. It was planned to admit 119 science students and 69 arts students. The qualifying test scores at the key universities in Shanghai were 520 and 490 for science and arts respectively. However, among those who chose the Normal University, 124 scored above 540 in science, and 79 scored above 510 in arts.

Many area leaders are treating education as a strategic problem. They emphasize nurturing quality teachers. Shazhou County in Jiangsu Province mobilized all distinguished students to matriculate at the East China Normal University. The school has accepted 40 students as extras in special entrusted care. The county leaders specified that upon graduation, all 40 students will return to the county as high school teachers.

Many cadres and teachers encourage their own children to enroll in teachers colleges, to become teachers. In Shanghai, from the university-affiliated high schools where there is a concentration of children of teachers, 75 graduates have matriculated at the Normal University. Many fine distinguished

students have chosen the honorable profession of teaching. According to statistics, among freshmen accepted this year, 102 were sponsored by high schools in various areas. Above prefecture and city levels students with the "three good qualities" and distinguished student cadres also numbered 102.

Comrades at the East China Normal University feel that the reason for such enthusiastic response to the school is because areas are implementing the central government's decision to reform the education system. The party values education; and teachers' status has improved in society. In recent years too, the university has made progress, and improved its teaching standards. This also has attracted many students.

12986

CSO: 4005/1444

SIMPLE, PRACTICAL PARTY WORKSTYLE

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 6 Sep 85 p 5

[Article by Zhang Wentian [1728 2429 1131]: "Advocating Simple And Practical Workstyle," Original Dated 16 May 1940, First Appeared in COMMUNIST No 7, June 1940]

[Text] What is simplicity? Simplicity is telling it like it is, honestly, truthfully.

Why do we advocate simplicity within the party? First, because our party is a proletarian party, the most revolutionary party in the world. We do not need "hypocrisy" to deceive others or ourselves. Secondly, because our party is founded on scientific theories, on Marxism-Leninism. We do not need "exaggerations" to comfort others or ourselves. As long as we build our political lines and tactics on "truthfulness" we will be able to carry communism to its final victory.

For instance, if there are many merits in our work, we should say many, but do not exaggerate. If there are many deficiencies in our work, we should say many, without understatement. Only by honestly stating the good points and the weak points in our work can we accurately appreciate our merits and correct our deficiencies. Only then can we improve. This should be our attitude toward our work and toward our comrades in the party. We should honestly point out each comrade's strengths and deficiencies so that he can make improvements. On the other hand, if we exaggerate our accomplishments and cover up our defects, we cannot improve. If we only flatter our comrade with praises while ignoring his weaknesses, we are not helping him to improve.

In an earlier article I said: "Understand practical situations," that is also saying we should have an honest attitude. If the revolution is in danger, we should acknowledge the danger. If a revolutionary situation does not exist, we should admit its nonexistence. If the revolution has failed, we should admit the failure. If the revolution takes an upturn, we should acknowledge that too. We need not cover up the truth to deceive or comfort others or ourselves; otherwise, our political line and tactics cannot be built on a truthful foundation; we will make mistakes, suffer defeat, just as our party suffered losses during the era of Li Lisan [2621 4539 0005].

Therefore, today we advocate simplicity in our party workstyle. We are against boasting, exaggeration, deception, cover-up, hypocrisy, superficiality, formalism, fadism, and other defects. Unfortunately, these defects still exist in our party today.

Boasting, exaggeration, and so on, may generate momentary excitement. or "hypnotic" effects, but just as hazardous as morphine injections, they ultimately affect the healthy development of the party. A communist must have the courage to face the naked truth, and to speak the truth. He does not need stimulants or tranquilizers to excite or calm himself. Only with honesty can we build our thoughts and our works on accurate, firm and scientific foundation.

What is practicality? Practicality is realistic work. Practicality is making decisions based on honest recognition and understanding of actual situations. Practicality is constantly examining work in progress, and carrying through to the end work which has already been started.

Why do we advocate practicality within the party? First, because our party is a revolutionary party; our duty is not only to understand the world, but to change the world. Secondly, because we are a party of honor, we practice what we preach. Only through actual practice of our political line and tactics can we turn communist ideals into reality on earth.

Only through honest recognition and practical understanding of reality can we propose practical plans or missions, and guarantee their success. Vague, all-embracing schemes are usually the result of exaggerated and unrealistic understandings. They usually cannot be realized. They are but an empty facade; except for satisfying those who enjoy boasting, they serve no other purpose.

I deeply feel that a simple plan with a single realistic clause is preferable to a grand scheme with a hundred and one beautiful clauses, none of which can be realized. Before we propose any plans or missions, we must examine their feasibility, and the conditions under which they can be realized. We cannot make decisions based only on our subjective aspirations.

Practical planning is only the beginning of practical work. To ensure realization of our plans we must constantly examine our progress, constantly use practical means to propel work towards success. Without examination and impetus, no work can ever be accomplished.

I feel that there are a lot of comrades who are in the habit of making ambitious, all-embracing plans. When it comes to the questions of how to fulfill the plans, how to examine their progress, how to guarantee final success, how to carry them through to the end, they are totally indifferent. This leads to a situation where plans are just plans, work is just work; there are plans without action, projects without plans. This is a curious and unnatural, but unfortunately common phenomenon.

Naturally, fancy talk and grandiose schemes are much easier than actual work, they are more fun too. Actual work has to be done bit by bit, step by step. It spells trouble for those who indulge in empty talk. But without actual work no revolution can possibly succeed.

Therefore today we advocate simplicity and practicality within the party. We denounce those who indulge in fancy talk and grandiose schemes, those who refuse to do practical work. We have to fulfill the noble and lofty ideals through actual work. We must break through real obstacles, and build our ideal and free kingdom on reality.

Therefore, our party must reveal our strength, our vitality, our indomitability and our bright future through simplicity and practicality. This is the true color of our proletarian party.

12986
CSO: 4005/1444

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PENG ZHEN SENDS DEPUTIES TO VISIT AILING MA BI

OW091930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1904 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Changsha, 9 Oct (XINHUA)--Ma Bi, a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and of the Standing Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang, died Tuesday in this capital of Hunan Province at the age of 73.

The cause of death was reported as a heart attack and cerebral thrombosis.

A native of Xiangtan County, Hunan Province, Ma Bi went to Taiwan in 1951. While there, he was a special research fellow at the general political operations department of the Taiwan Armed Forces and adviser to the Taiwan Garrison Command. He was also engaged in the study of the ideas of Dr Sun Yat-sen for many years.

Ma Bi returned to the Chinese mainland from Taiwan in November 1981. Thereafter, he met with senior Chinese leaders many times and became a member of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and a member of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

The casket containing his ashes will be placed in the Babaoshan Revolutionary Cemetery in Beijing.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1511 GMT on 9 October carries a related item noting the following: "Showing grave concern for Mr Ma Bi's hospitalization, the NPC Standing Committee and the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee sent medical experts from Beijing to Changsha to offer him medical consultations and treatment. Chairman Peng Zhen entrusted deputy secretaries general of the NPC Standing Committee You Lin and Wang Houde to visit Changsha several times to express solicitude.]

CSO: 4000/021

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

PARTY CONFERENCE DOCUMENTS PUBLISHED--Beijing, 11 Oct (XINHUA)--The "Collection of the Documents of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, the CPC National Conference, and the 5th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee," a book published by the People's Publishing House, will be distributed by XINHUA bookstores throughout the country within the next few days. Simultaneously a separate edition of the "Proposal of the CPC Central Committee on Formulating the Seventh 5-Year Plan" was also published. The Nationalities Affairs Publishing House will publish the above two books in Mongolian, Tibetan, Uigur, Kazak, and Korean languages. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1436 GMT 11 Oct 85 OW]

CENTRAL DELEGATION VISITS XINJIANG--This morning, Wang Zhen, leader of the central delegation, and deputy leaders Hao Jianxiu, Seypidin Aizezi, Burhan, Tao Zhiyue, Zhou Wenyuan, Xu Qing, Wang Guoquan, Ren Ying, and Chen Xin, and all the members of the delegation called on leaders of the party, government, and army in Xinjiang and were photographed with them as a memento. Wang Zhen said: Xinjiang has scored tremendous achievements in the past 30 years. We will report on this to leading central comrades on our return to Beijing. He urged the cadres and masses of all nationalities in Xinjiang to work hard together and score still greater success. Comrade Wang Enmao thanked the CPC Central Committee and the State Council for their earnest concern for the people of Xinjiang. [Excerpts] [Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Oct 85 HK]

DEATH OF ZHANG MENGXU--Beijing, 14 Oct (XINHUA)--Zhang Mengxu, former adviser to the Ministry of Education, died of illness in Beijing on 1 October, at age 76. A ceremony to pay last respects to the remains of Comrade Zhang Mengxu was held at the Babaoshan Cemetery on the afternoon of 14 October. Leading Comrades Hu Yaobang, Peng Zhen, Li Peng, Yao Yilin, Wang Zhen, Bo Yibo, Wang Shoudao, Lu Dingyi, and Zhou Gucheng, as well as concerned central and local departments sent wreaths. Responsible persons of the State Education Commission and the concerned central and local departments and friends of Comrade Zhang Mengxu, totaling over 300 people, attended the ceremony. [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1439 GMT 14 Oct 85 OW]

NPC TEAM IN JINAN, SHANDONG--Some members of the NPC Standing Committee visiting our province for an inspection arrived in Jinan on the evening of 11 October. Comrade Liang Buting introduced to the committee members the main aspects of the province's political and economic situation. Their main focus of work in the province was to inspect educational and cultural work, as well as the building of spiritual civilization. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Oct 85 SK]

NEW COMPUTERS DEVELOPED--Changsha, 15 Oct (XINHUA)--Chinese scientists have developed two new types of computers, which will help design space craft and new weapons, and speed up the aviation and energy industries. The "Yinhe-F1" (Galaxy) digital computer for simulation and "Yinhe-X1" (Galaxy) super-minicomputer passed state assessment in this capital of Hunan Province today. A national assessment committee of 98 specialists unanimously approved the quality of the computers, which were designed and built by the University of National Defense Science and Technology in Changsha. Part of China's top-priority research items during the Sixth Five-Year Plan ending this year, both are believed to meet advanced international standards of the 1980s. Research began three years ago. In 1983, the university built a super-large-scale computer, the first model of the "Yinhe", which has a capacity of 100 million operations per second. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 15 Oct 85 OW]

STUDENTS OVERSEAS--Sending students to study abroad is one way to train personnel and is an important part of opening to the outside. With the constantly developing science and technology, all countries are giving serious attention to sending students abroad. Beginning in 1978, China has made fairly great progress in sending students abroad. To date, the state has sent over 29,000 students abroad, and there are over 7,800 students paying their own way, totaling more than 36,800. They are scattered in 36 countries and regions in the world. Today, over 15,000 have returned to China after completing their studies. Among those sent abroad by the state, personnel undergoing advanced training constitute about 78 percent, graduate students about 17.9 percent and undergraduates about 4.1 percent. In terms of the fields of study, science constitutes about 28.5 percent, engineering about 39.6 percent, agriculture about 7.7 percent, medicine about 11.1 percent and liberal arts about 13.1 percent. In the past 6 years, China's overseas students were two times greater in number compared with the grand total of the 28 years from 1950 to 1977 (11,915 persons), and many new developments were made in personnel composition, area distribution, fields of study and channels of sending. [Text] [Beijing BAN YUE TAN in Chinese No 16, 25 Aug 85 p 39] 6080

MAYORS' STUDY SESSIONS--The fourth mayors study session began on 3 September. For the next few months 57 mayors and deputy mayors from 54 cities will study modern urban management techniques; they will exchange experiences on reform of economic system which focuses on urban centers. The mayors study session is co-sponsored by the CPC Central Committee Organization Department, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, the CPC Central Party School, and the Chinese Association of Science and Technology. Since September 1983, there has already been 3 sessions where 205 mayors have received training. [Text] [Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Sep 85 p 4] 12986

POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS--Beijing, 25 Sep (XINHUA)--Postgraduate studies began for 43,000 students this month--88 percent more than last autumn, today's GUANGMING DAILY reported. They are studying at 700 universities and colleges or research institutes on two- and three-year master's degree courses. Almost half of the students are taking time off from their regular jobs to study rather than going on to postgraduate courses directly from university. And 3,300 were accepted onto the courses without having to take selection examinations, following excellent university results. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1453 GMT 25 Sep 85 OW]

CSO: 4000/013

EAST REGION

ANHUI CADRES STUDY PHILOSOPHY BY TELEVISION

Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 85 p 1

[Article by Cheng Guangbao [4453 0342 5508]: "Television Instruction in Philosophy Begins in Early September"]

[Text] With the approval of the responsible cadres in the provincial party committee, the propaganda department of the provincial party committee, the instructors corps of the provincial party committee and the provincial television broadcasting department recently issued a joint notice on the decision to carry out television instruction in philosophy throughout the province.

The television instruction in philosophy will officially begin on 4 September to be broadcast by Anhui Television Station via channel 11 from 3 pm to 5 pm every Wednesday and Friday. Participants of this program should be the cadres specified in provincial party committee document No 6 (1985), others, however, are also welcomed to join the class. The text book to be used for this television instruction philosophy class is the revised edition of "Theory of Dialectic Materialism and Historic Materialism" edited by Li Xiulin [2621 4423 2651], Wang Yu [3769 0060] and Li Huaichun [2621 3232 2504]. The instructors corps of the provincial party committee will hire this book's editor Li Xiulin and some professors and instructors in the province to give lectures, and the instruction of the whole book will be completed in late November. Cadres having participated in this program and provided by the provincial party committee document should participate in a unified provincial examination, and those having successfully passed the examination will be conferred a diploma of single university course completion.

The "notice" required the propaganda components of all levels and the instructors corps to grasp closely, before the television class begins, the enlistment, the registration, the division into class and into squads work, and the assignment of class and squad leaders and study assistants, and they should suit measures to local conditions to establish a few receiving points and picture showing points: a system of checking attendance, assessing students, supplementary classes, appraisal through comparison, punishment and reward should be conscientiously studied and formulated; at the same time, flexible and various modes of operating schools should be effectively promoted.

For doing a truly good job in television instruction, the "notice" required that under the leadership of the party committees of various levels, the propaganda components of all levels, the instructors corps and the television station should definitely divide up the work to jointly grasp well the television instruction work, and that finance and commerce components should give support.

12739

CSO: 4005/049

EAST REGION

MARKISM-LENINISM NEGLECTED BY YOUNG INTELLECTUALS

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 20 July 85 p 2

[Report by Zhang Ziqiang [1728 5261 1730]: "Guo Yushi, Vice President of Huadong Teacher's University, Speaks on Marxism-Leninism as the Backbone of Liberal Arts Study"]

[Text] Guo Yushi, [6573 6276 6684] Vice President of Huadong Teachers' University and specialist in classical literature, indicated in a discussion of the problems in the study of liberal arts, that at present in their study and research work some young comrades lack the backbone: the basic point of view and methods of Marxism-Leninism, and they also lack sufficient team spirit in their collective study; these problems need to be solved with guidance.

Guo did a profound study about Chinese classics such as "The Dream of the Red Chamber: and in recent years has been in charge of the work in liberal arts. He told the reporter that since the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, many new figures have emerged in liberal arts, and the results are pleasant, however, we must also be able to see the problems in the process. One phenomenon worth noting is that at present some young teachers, graduate students and undergraduates have no great interest in the study and mastery of theories, and their foundation in dialectic materialism and historical materialism is weak.

In liberal arts, the double hundred policy should be carried out further, to invigorate thought to be able to come in contact with and understand the various thoughts, schools and theories within and without our country. Nevertheless, without the backbone, or if unable to grasp the basic points of view and methods of study of the problems, correct comparison and analysis can hardly proceed and mistakes may be taken as correct answers, and outmoded notions may be taken as new ideas. For example, some young people, in their quoting Freudian theories and interpreting literary phenomenon with human subconscious and sexual psychology, lack understanding of criticism. Some who study history are only interested in ancient times and are not interested in current events. Some who engage in foreign studies talk only about foreign countries and know little about the situation of our nation and the national traditions. It appears that we must do our best to be able to know the knowledge of the East and the West

and the knowledge of the past and the present, and one very important point is to pay attention to theory. Without the right guidance, liberal arts study can never be done well. Those who have a bright academic future and staying power are characterized as having good theoretical foundation and strong power of thinking. Only those who are good in theoretical thinking can summarize, refine and dig out their own original materials of study, and half-finished products to invent and create in their academic study.

Guo Yushi pointed out that new some comrades do not want to do collective study with others and like to study by themselves. There is a problem of objectivism such as in promotion, publications are needed, and usually no one pays attention to a book which is collectively written. But Guo pointed out that this problem should be well handled in practical work to practically evaluate the labor and academic worthiness of the individuals in their collective study and collective writings, and that also we must realize that in philosophy and sociology some comprehensive and big topics can only be done with collective cooperation. For example, in the study of the strategy of cultural development raised by the people in Shanghai, many items must be done by a group of people to make a successful study. Some people think doing collective study does not pay and only by working on an individual topic can one acquire some material benefit. These ideas should not be taken as models. We must encourage individual study and at the same time also encourage collective study. Only this can it be beneficial to the prosperity and development of academic and cultural undertakings.

12909

CSO: 4005/1422

EAST REGION

JIANGSU LEADERS MEET DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION

OW060140 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Text] Leading comrades of Jiangsu Province held a cordial meeting with leading members of the Korean Youth Goodwill Delegation led by Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, at Nanjing restaurant on the evening of 31 August.

Leading comrades present at the occasion included Shen Daren, Chu Jiang, Qian Zhonghan, Chen Huangyou, Zhou Ze, and Jin Xun; Hong Jiade, deputy director of the Political Department of the Nanjing Military Region; Liu Kuiji, deputy commander of the provincial Military District; and Li Keqiang, alternate member of the CYL Central Committee Secretariat. The hosts and the guests had cordial conversations at the meeting.

Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, said: The gala activities for the Chinese and the Korean youths are held under the warm concern of General Secretary Hu Yaobang and President Kim Il-song. We are very happy to have the Korean youths visit Wuxi in our province again. Jiangsu people have profound feelings toward the Korean people. The visits in Nanjing by President Kim Il-song and Secretary Kim Chong-il have left an indelible impression on us. He wished the Korean youth happy and successful trips in Jiangsu.

Chairman Yi Yong-su said: On arriving in Nanjing our delegation has been accorded a warm and hospitable reception. We feel at home here. The Korean people and youths are very familiar with Jiangsu Province and Nanjing City. Your province has scored very remarkable achievements in the four modernizations drive. We are particularly happy about it. We should learn from you, and, together, we should contribute more to socialist construction of our respective countries.

Also attending the meeting were responsible persons of Nanjing City, Zhang Yaohua, (Bao Shenghua), and (Wo Dingzhu); and responsible persons of the provincial departments concerned, (Qian Mengwu), (Ye Xuchang), (Xu Jinan), (Zheng Yangyu), (Huang Shuxian), and (Lin Xiangguo).

After the meeting, the provincial CYL Committee hosted a banquet to warmly welcome all members of the Korean Youth Goodwill Delegation. On 31 August Chairman Yi Yong-su and his party visited the Changjiang Bridge and the Zijinshan Observatory in Nanjing and toured the scenic spots in the eastern suburbs.

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI INTELLECTUALS JOIN THE PARTY

Intellectuals Actively Recruited

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 7 July 85 p 1

[Report by Yao Baisheng [1202 2672 3932] and Su Yufang [5685 3768 5364]: "Shanghai Intellectuals Join the Party"]

[Text] After the announcement by the Party Central Committee early this year to assimilate in large numbers outstanding intellectuals into the party, the number of intellectuals who are eager to apply to join the party has increased day by day. The various levels of party organization universally focused on assimilating in timely fashion outstanding intellectuals into the party. This year, within a 5-month period, more than 13,000 outstanding intellectuals have honorably joined the party and topped the total number of intellectuals who joined the party last year.

Promoting party recruitment of outstanding intellectuals has emerged as an important and significant strategy to further clean up the effect of the "leftists," to widely publicize outside the party the importance of the intellectuals in the four modernizations and to widely publicize the assimilation of large numbers of outstanding intellectuals into the party. Every level of the party organization takes successful handling of the work of assimilating outstanding intellectuals into the party as an instance of further implementing the party's policy and have brought into play their initiative. The work of absorbing new party members in cultural circles has been slow in the past; a big breakthrough appeared this year and a group of outstanding actors and actresses and playwrights joined the party.

Many of the basic-level party organizations adopted attitudes and measures of vigorous initiative to do a good job in the work of promoting outstanding intellectuals to join the party. The Shanghai Movie Studio party committee made a detailed investigation into the case of a famous movie artist who many times applied to join the party, and regarded this comrade as hard-working and qualified to join the party. They made the more than 60-year-old intellectual's long-time hope a reality.

It is under the encouragement of this good situation that the mass of intellectuals have become eager to join the party. Intellectuals who are

determined to be devoted to the four modernizations, take the initiative to tell the party of their heart's wish to apply to join the party, and are eager to join the party. In the Shanghai Metallurgical Mining Machinery Factory, from 1976 to 1983 two intellectuals were admitted to the party, and only five intellectuals submitted their applications, while in the first 5 months of this year, six intellectuals have been admitted to the party and 21 turned in applications.

At Fudan University

Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 7 July 85 p 1

[Article by Gu Qian [7357 3480] and Chen Liqin [7115 7787 3830]]

[Text] In the past year in Fudan University, 358 new members were admitted to the party. Among them, 52 were teachers, staff and workers and 306 were students. The number admitted in the past 1-year period was more than the sum admitted in the last 5 years.

This university enhanced the party with party rectification and many old activists who had been following the party for many years have been honorably admitted to the party. Chen Guanlie [7115 6034 3525], Dean of the College of Economy, is an intellectual who came over from the old society, has walked a winding road and after many decades' pursuit finally got his wish to join the party.

The work to win graduates has also been strengthened in that college, in order to change the low party member ratio in graduates. For example, in the mathematics department, no graduates were admitted into the party in the past several years, while in the past year, just among the Ph.D. graduates, 12 were admitted. In the physics department, they took advantage of the function of advisors of the graduates to encourage them to teach and cultivate, which helped the party to win more graduates. In the past year, 75 graduates were admitted into the party which is 2.6 times the total of the past 5 years. At present, the number of party members among graduates is 20.7 percent of the total.

12909
CSO: 4005/1422

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI'S THIRD-ECHELON CADRES SHORT-TERM TRAINING

Shanghai SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 85 pp 36-37

[Article by Lu Lili [7627 0500 0500] of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Organization Department Office of Young Cadres: "Short-term Intensive Training of Reserve Cadres"]

[Text] Short-term intensive training is a new attempt being carried out by the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Organization Department to explore a relatively high level of training of third-echelon cadres.

For the most part, third-echelon work can be divided into three parts, which are selecting, recommending and using qualified personnel. Training them is the crucial link between choosing and using. "Jade left uncarved cannot become a useful tool." This requires us not to lose the opportunity to focus our work on large-scale training of those chosen. If we ignore the problem of training and the level of young and middle-aged leading cadres is not raised, the masses will be dubious and wavering toward the Central Committee's strategic policy on this problem.

Nevertheless, training of leading cadres is the weakest link in cadre training work right now. The leaders' levels are higher and their responsibilities are heavier, but often their training has not followed suit. If there are over 1,000 counties throughout China, what list of required courses exist especially for the heads of counties? Even today, providing county heads with more systematic, appropriate and effective textbooks is still uncertain or unheard of.

What areas do reserve cadres need to be trained in, basically? What demands do their situations and posts make on them? One day last summer, we carried out a sample investigation among young and middle-aged cadres who were in new bureau-level high positions throughout the city and discovered that quite a few comrades were, for various reasons, not suited to undertake the responsibilities of leadership work in such areas as intellectual capacity, mode of thinking and methods of work. They have fairly large deficiencies in quality and ability and so the phenomenon of "a bureau director's duties, but a section chief's thinking" has arisen. The explanation for this situation is that after the leading bodies were readjusted, our cadres had fairly high levels of education, fairly strong pioneering spirit and a certain amount of

ability, yet compared with the demands of the work they had to undertake, they still had shortcomings in knowledge and intellectual capacity and "structural deficiencies" existed. If their "structural deficiency" problem is not resolved, it will be difficult to avoid the strange phenomena of creating a large group of reserve cadres, while still having "deficient successors" and "no one to carry on."

As these fairly high-level reserve cadres have high levels of education and a certain amount of basic-level leadership experience right now and since their most important duty is to turn the central authorities' large government policies creatively into specific departmental and local policies, we should work hard to explore the new path of "unrestricted forms" of training. In guiding ideology, the focus should change from theoretical study to tempering of capabilities. In training content, there should be a change from an emphasis on inculcation with the fundamental theories of Marxism-Leninism to teaching the theories of reform and modern scientific knowledge. In training methods, change from focusing on formally linking theory with practice to utilizing theory in practice.

In January of this year, the municipal party committee's organization department and party school together began to conduct a 3 and 1/2 month study class for cadres. They carried out short-term intensive training among reserve cadres before they went to higher positions. They required the students to absorb a rather large amount of information within a short period of time, carry out fairly difficult social investigation and complete a writing assignment with a paper that met fairly strict standards. They also carried out standardized replies and examinations in order to help them realize as quickly as possible the "three transformations" (the transformation in intellectual capacity from specialists to generalists, in modes of thinking from microcosmic to macrocosmic, and in methods of work from suiting a particular situation to suiting the overall situation). Practice has demonstrated that the cadre study classes gain three benefits at one stroke: the first is that the students receive overall tempering and experience in the areas of thinking, quality and capability; the second is that the organization department gains a more comprehensive, profound understanding of the condition of these comrades in every area; and the third is that the results of the students' investigations (the papers) produce good social effects.

Based on their special "short-term" and "intensive" quality, the cadre study classes aim at enhancing the students' practical abilities, quality and awareness of self-improvement and teach "opening up, seeking truth and devoting oneself." In the two areas of teaching and assessment, they deal respectively with the two focal points of problems for investigation and replies on the papers:

I. Uphold the Integration of Theory and Practice, Take Investigation as the Focal Point and Concentrate on Inculcation, Transformation and Distillation

1. Inculcation--the period of theoretical education.

This is the foundation period for the entire intensive training. To encourage a renewal of the students' ideas and to open up their thinking, they must be

given systematic contact with and understanding of all types of information within a short period of time. For this reason, we focus on "inculcation." Centered around such problems as the party's ideological line, economic reform in Shanghai and the global revolution in new technology, for a concentrated period of time of around 30 days, a series of 6 lecture courses was given on "the development strategy for Shanghai's economy," "the party's ideological line and ideological development," "the scientific basis of leadership," "the art of leadership and ideological and political work," "organizing reform in personnel matters" and "the foundation for accomplishment by leading cadres," to help the students understand information on the science of modern leadership, such as systems theory, information theory, cybernetics, economics, management psychology and time studies. In addition, time is also taken for teaching and practicing "the principles and operation of microcomputers." The students believe that this kind of inculcation provides the key to self-study for enhancing their own quality and leadership skills and makes an excellent foundation for developing social investigation.

2. Transformation--the period of social investigation.

The bridge that changes peoples' ideas and knowledge into abilities, quality and competence is personal practice. To promote the realization of the "three transformations" among reserve cadres, it cannot be left at discussions of ideology. We must allow the students to practice in the tide of reform. We take social investigation as the center of all teaching in the study classes. During the last 2 months, special topics were organized, to get into contact with the reality of economic reform in Shanghai, such as reform of the system, implementation of the policy on intellectuals and the selection, deployment and training of leading cadres and the students were organized to initiate investigation. During their investigations, the students visited various social systems, contacted relevant personnel in various areas and levels, gave out a total of 7,670 opinion questionnaires, statistical investigation questionnaires and opinion surveys, spread out over all the large-scale enterprises and institutions of higher education in the city plus several hundred small- and middle-sized enterprises and collected several hundred thousand pieces of valuable data and a section of representative material.

Comprehensive investigation helps the students open up their field of vision and builds up a certain amount of experience with macrocosmic thinking and policy decisions, which they can use to study their own situations. Many of the students say with deep feeling that their contact with a number of excellent leading cadres during their investigations offered them a mirror that showed them their shortcomings, while at the same time they delineated an ideal model of the modern leading cadre, so that they had more faith in doing their work well from now on.

3. Distillation--the period of writing papers.

Theoretical thinking is an important factor for leading cadres and the higher the level, the stronger their capacity for theoretical thinking should be. We believe that no matter how beneficial the immediate results of social investigation are, they are still fragmentary and partial source material and

experience. Only by guiding the students to handle large amounts of data and carry out theoretical analysis and conclusion can we give them a new starting point from which to raise their own quality to a higher level, guarantee the long-term benefits of training and really reach the goal of "intensity." To do this, we tightened up the "theoretical distillation" period by strengthening our guidance on writing papers. Practice has demonstrated that by doing this the intensity of the training is increased, which mobilizes the students' potential and forms an intensified upsurge. The results are incomparably better than from pure theoretical study or pure social investigation. With the help and advice of the instructors, the students wrote a group of quality papers, seven of which won awards at the city's "theoretical discussion meeting on organizing personnel reform." One of these, a paper written by Shu Guocheng [3007 0948 6134] and three other students, entitled "A Preliminary Exploration of Shanghai's Current Improved Training for Modernized Industry Economic Management Bureau Directors" was selected by RED FLAG for issue 11 of this year.

II. Maintain the Integration of Training and Assessment, Make Replies a Focal Point and Manifest "Synchronization," "Fusion" and "Standardization"

Assessment is an important component of the cadre study classes' intensive training. Divorced from assessment, the intensity of the training would necessarily become empty talk. In accord with the demands on cadre quality in this new era and the particular characteristics of the students, special emphasis should be laid on performance assessment. In assessment, we concentrate on three points:

1. Synchronicity of assessment and training.

To a certain degree, assessment spurs the students on. To carry out intensive training, assessment must go on throughout the course of training, so that assessment will promote training.

2. Fusion of assessment and training.

We adopted every type of form, so that assessment would fuse with daily training activities, making it the catalyst for arousing the students' sense of self-improvement. Some examples are "the social communication ability test," "the suppose you are the study class organizer test," "the simulated brief meeting between bureau director and party secretary test" and "the simulated international press conference test." This kind of "three-dimensional" assessment integrated with daily training, with its lively forms, naturally allows for the heightening of the intensity of training.

3. Standardization of assessment.

The standardization of assessment mainly refers to the assessment at the end of the term. We have drawn up four standards by which to evaluate the student papers that complete the course: (1) is the point of view original or commonplace; (2) is the data solid and reliable or hasty and casual; (3) are (improvement) programs (or measures) feasible or just castles in the air;

(4) is the expression precise and smooth or does the writing fail to convey the meaning. We invited relevant specialists and experts to form a sort of reply committee and make replies on the papers one by one, in accord with standardized procedures and requirements. Since during the process of preparing the replies, the students received the reply committee's theoretical instructions, the students' analytical abilities and theoretical levels were both enhanced. The ideological viewpoints in the papers received further elucidation through the replies.

Recently we conducted a second phase of study classes, based on the summing up of our experience. The second phase cadre study classes were different from the first phase because besides reserve cadres, nearly 20 social science researchers participated. This was a new attempt that we were carrying out. To carry out training with reserve cadres and researchers together, there were two main considerations: the first was to promote exchange and filling in between the two types of personnel, in such areas as knowledge, ideas, quality and ability. The second was to step up the development of a brain trust among fairly high-level leading bodies, to enhance their foresight in policy decisions and deployment, in order to ensure the avoidance of detours in practical work. Currently we are practically at the starting line in terms of a brain trust, but we hope that through the practice of the second phase cadre study classes, many beneficial things will be brought out for its next step of development.

12534
CSO: 4005/1433

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES COLLEGE--Nanjing, 25 Sep (XINHUA)--The Suzhou College of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, the first of its kind in China, opened today in Suzhou City, Jiangsu Province. The college at present has five departments, including those of city planning, environmental engineering, and planning and management of the environment. The school will have 11 departments by 1990, enrolling a total of 2,500 students. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1903 GMT 25 Sep 85 OW]

FRG'S BAVARIAN DELEGATION--A 42 member economic delegation led by (Yueman), minister of economy and communications of the state of Bavaria of the FRG arrived in Jinan from Qingdao on the afternoon of 8 October. The same evening, Vice Governor Ma Shizhong hosted a banquet at the Qilu Guesthouse in honor of all members of the delegation. On behalf of the provincial People's Government, Vice Governor Ma Shizhong extended cordial welcome to the enterprisers and friends of the state of Bavaria. He said: A companionable relationship has already been established between Shandong Province and the state of Bavaria, and the achievements in the economic and technological cooperations between the two sides are continuously expanding. Your arrival will certainly push the friendly relations and the economic and technological cooperations between the two sides onto a new stage. At the banquet, (Yueman) said: The friendly relationship between both sides is continuously developing. I believe that through bilateral efforts, our prospect will be more beautiful and favorable. (Yueman) and his entourage will also visit Tai Shan and Qufu. [Text] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Oct 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/093

SOUTHWEST REGION

SCIENTISTS CLASSIFY MORE YUNNAN ETHNIC GROUPS

OW051342 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 5 Oct 85

[Text] Kunming, 5 Oct (XINHUA)—Scientists, after years of study in Yunnan Province, have found that two previously unclassified ethnic groups belong to the Lahu and Blang nationalities, respectively.

They claim that the Kucong tribe is related to the Lahu nationality. They came to this conclusion after studying and comparing the languages, marriage customs, folk tales, etc., of the two in the Lancang Lahu nationality autonomous county.

The language of the other group, the Kemu tribe, is close to those of the Blang and the Va nationalities. Its legends and customs are particularly close to those of the Blang nationality.

"We must now consult with them to decide which nationalities the groups will join," said Wang Shuwu, deputy director of the Yunnan Provincial Institute of Ethnology.

Yunnan has identified 24 minority nationalities so far. A number of them are scattered in remote mountains and forests, Wang added. As a result, the languages and customs of the separated people of the same nationality in many cases have changed through generations.

The state earmarks about 40 million yuan each year to help minority people develop their economies and provides free education for children of minority nationalities in remote areas.

CSO: 4000/013

SOUTHWEST REGION

MORE MINORITY WRITERS EMERGE IN YUNNAN

OW230802 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 23 Sep 85

[Text] Kunming, 23 Sep (XINHUA)--A growing number of novels, stories, poems and other works, mirroring the exotic and unique lives of the minority nationalities in southwest China, are emerging from the pens of authors from the ethnic groups, according to the Yunnan Provincial Writers' Association.

The association has 92 minority members now, accounting for 21 percent. Before 1979, there were only 42 minority writers, 10 percent of the members.

Yunnan Province has 24 minority nationalities with a total population of over 10 million, about one-third of the total in the province.

Due to historical conditions, a number of the ethnic groups had no written languages only three decades ago. Some even resorted to tying knots or cutting marks in wooden sticks to keep records.

The 50 newcomers in literature are of 20 nationalities, including Bai, Naxi, Miao, Jingpo, Yi, Hani and Wa.

Dong Xiuying, the first writer of the Wa nationality, attributed her progress to the concern of the communist party and help of her colleagues.

Coming from a peasant family illiterate for generations, she was sent to study the Chinese Han language at Yunnan University and assigned to the provincial broadcasting station upon her graduation in 1975. She is an editor now.

Her novel, "Three Generations of Women in the Masang Tribe," which was published not long ago, describes the life of the Wa nationality, who inhabit the mountain areas in southwest Yunnan, bordering Burma.

Critics say the novel praises the honesty, simplicity, kindness and bravery of the Wa nationality, while castigating the ignorance and backwardness in their old habits and customs.

The woman writer said the novel is the first of a series of works reflecting the life of her own nationality. She is preparing the second now.

One of the most prolific writers among the minority literati is Yang Tingting of the Bai nationality, who has created different characters of modern youth through descriptions of their life, experience and ambition. Two films based on her scenarios won prizes at an international film festival in India and a prize from China's Ministry of Culture.

Keen insight, warmth and equisite description are features of her works, according to critics here.

When evaluating the new minority writers, Xiao Xue, vice-chairman of the writers' association, and poet and critic from the Bai nationality, said they have become an important literary force in Yunnan.

Though they have only just started writing, Xiao Xue said he believed they would produce more and better works because they have a deep understanding of real life, good education and high viewpoint for observation.

The emergence of more new minority writers has also been attributed to efforts and measures adopted by Yunnan Province.

One measure is to give priority in education. The joint efforts of provincial and local governments in the past few years have helped 88 percent of the minority people to receive schooling.

The writers' association sponsors a two-month training course each year for minority amateur writers, while some are selected to study in colleges. Older writers of both majority Han and minority nationalities take it as their duty to help new writers and give them directions on themes, plots and writing skills.

Prefectures, cities and counties in the province have set up cultural centers to organize amateur cultural activities, cultural centers, amateur troupes and reading rooms have been established in villages and towns since 1979.

The province has also set up a publishing house, 16 magazines and five film dubbing institutes for the ethnic groups in the past six years.

Officials of the writers' association said 40 books by minority writers, including the first one ever written by a Jingpo author, have been published by the publishing house for minorities in the last six years. The figure exceeds the total published in the 17 years between 1949 and 1966. During the chaotic period between 1966 and 1976, few literary works were published.

CSO: 4000/013

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL LEADERS CELEBRATES PRC NATIONAL DAY

SK020157 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Oct 85

[Excerpts] On the evening of 30 September, Hohhot City held various colorful activities and theatrical soirees to enthusiastically celebrate the 36th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. The National Day was celebrated with jubilation together with the people of all nationalities, regional party and government leading comrades, including Bu He, Batubagen, and Tian Congming.

Regional party and government leaders and responsible persons of all departments joyfully gathered at the decorated club hall of the (Xincheng) Hotel to extend festive greetings to one another. With feelings of incomparable joy, they spoke glowingly of the excellent political and economic situation of the whole nation and the region since the founding of the PRC and, in particular, since the 3d plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee and hailed the great victory of the conclusion of the party's three meetings, enthusiastically keep forging ahead, persistently conduct reforms, and work hard in order to rejuvenate Nei Monggol, realize the Seventh 5-Year Plan, build a socialism with Chinese characteristics, and to work together for a splended future.

Also attending the activities or watching the theatrical performances were leading comrades of the regional CPC Committee, the regional government, and the regional CPPCC Committee, including Zhou Rongchang, Wen Jing, Zhang Pengtu, Shen Xinfu, Lin Weiran, Hao Xiushan, Zhou Beifeng, He Yao, Seyinbayaaer, Chao Luomeng, Hu Zhongda, Zhao Zhihong, Chen Bingyu, Han Ming, Li Shuyuan, Liu Zhenyi, Baoyanbatu, and Yun Zhaoguang.

CSO: 4005/094

NORTH REGION

HEBEI GOVERNOR CALLS FOR INNOVATION IN REFORM

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jun 85 p 1

[Article: "While Reviewing One Year's Practice of Reform, Zhang Shuguang Points Out that We Must Promptly Summarize Experience, Continue to Explore and Be Bold in Making Innovations"]

[Text] In his report on the government's work Zhang Shuguang [1728 2562 0342] summarized experiences in four areas after reviewing 1 year's practice of reform in our province. These four areas are:

We must unceasingly free the mind from old ideas, eliminate the influence of the "left," break the bounds of the concept of a natural economy and firmly foster the concept that a socialist economy is a commodity economy. For a long time people invariably set a planned economy against a commodity economy and denied that a socialist economy is a commodity economy. As soon as it was proposed that production of commodities be expanded, that proposal was regarded as a capitalist practice. The influence of this "leftist" viewpoint is the crux of our province's commodity economy not having expanded for so long. After the 3d Plenary Session of the 12th Party Central Committee there was a new leap in our thinking. It was made clear that in restructuring the economic system in cities and townships we must affirm that a socialist economy is a planned commodity economy and that this is an important basis for implementing each item of reform, therefore making that reform unceasingly thorough.

Reform must boldly explore, and it must advance while exploring unceasingly. For 1 year each of our items of reform were in line with the thinking of "courage must be great, steps must be firm," and "take small steps and look back." This reform summarized while it explored, and there was gradual development from the small scale to the large scale, from the simple to the complex and from the part to the whole. One year of practice has made us understand thoroughly that reform is a process of unceasing explorations and innovation. The development of reform gives impetus to the deepening and improvement of people's understanding, and that deepening and improvement gives further impetus to the development of reform.

Persist in seeking truth from facts, and in all things be realistic. For 1 year we paid attention to carrying out thorough, realistic investigation and study for whatever guidance that was provided for the implementation of reform

in rural areas and cities. We distinguished the different regions, trades and conditions, suggested different measures of reform and guarded against following the same pattern and arbitrary uniformity. In expanding the production of commodities in rural areas we suited measures to local conditions and provided different types of guidance based on the different natural economy conditions of each area. In expanding industrial production we differentiated the different circumstances of various enterprises, adopted different reform measures and instituted various forms of contract methods and economic responsibility systems.

Set examples in leading the way, and give impetus to the overall situation. During reform we paid attention to noticing, summarizing and spreading the successful experiences created by the masses. In the rural areas we successively summarized and spread the experience where the Baoding and Langfang prefectures held the strategic great debate of "quadrupling production and striving to be comparatively well off" and where the Baoding prefecture held the great debates of "learning from the rich how they became rich, helping the poor become rich and learning skills from those who are capable" and quadrupling production and becoming wealthy. In reforming the economic system in cities we summarized and spread the experience where the city of Shijiazhuang engaged in enterprises as the central, "reflexive reaction" form of comprehensive reforms. We also summarized the model experiences in the areas of large- and mid-sized enterprises engaging in management contracts, importing technology, organizing economic associations, offering services, etc. Engaging in large- and mid-sized enterprises has given much impetus to reforming the economic system in cities.

He pointed out that the task of reforming the economic system is arduous and the responsibility great. We must always keep clear heads, continue to explore, be bold in making innovation, do things in a down to earth manner, act with caution and promptly summarize experience, which will enable reform to advance unceasingly along the course set by the Central Committee.

9926
CSO: 4005/1340

NORTH REGION

HEBEI HOLDS CONFERENCE ON POEMS, SONGS

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Lan Xiaoning [5695 1420 1337] and Wei Ye [2607 0048]: "The Mind and the People Share Joys and Sorrows, Poetry Soars Together With the Times Our Province Holds a Conference on Poems and Songs; Gao Zhanxiang, Deputy Secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, Attends and Gives a Speech"]

[Text] How can our province's poems and songs be made to flourish so that influential works which pack a "punch" will constantly emerge? In view of the current situation of our province's poems and songs the Hebei provincial conference on poems and songs was held in Zhuolo County from 6 to 10 June. At this conference lively probings were carried out on the questions of the spirit of the age that is reflected in poetry, the relationship between poetry and the people, development and innovation in poetry, etc. Gao Zhanxiang [7559 0594 4382], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, attended the conference and held informal discussions with the 100 conferees. At the conference Gao Zhanxiang delivered a report entitled "Poetry and Song Must Soar With the Times." Also in attendance at the conference were well known poets Zhang Zhimin [1728 1807 3046] and Shao Yanxiang [6730 3601 4382], critics and editors representing poetry and song journals and publishing departments, and other figures representing the Central Committee and some of the neighboring provinces and cities.

Well known poets Ai Qing [5337 7230], Zang Kejia [5258 0344 1367] and Tian Jian [3944 7035] were unable to attend the conference, but they sent messages of congratulations. The three venerable poets wholeheartedly wished that the conference would be a success. Ai Qing's dedication stated that "people come first, then comes poetry." In his message of congratulations Zang Kejia stated that "poetry depicts the destiny of the times. We are in a great era of innovation. It needs much worthy, good poetry, and it needs to produce many more noted and great poets. It is my heartfelt wish that friends of poetry will create even more good and great works that are both large in number and excellent in quality!" Tian Jian expressed the hope that friends of poetry would compose more brief, good poems that "sing of the vast masses." Well known poet Liu Shahe [3177 3097 3109] also sent to the conference a letter of congratulations.

At the conference everyone unanimously emphasized the clear cut recommendation made at the just completed Hebei provincial party conference, namely, that the building of the two civilizations must soar together. We must regard poems and songs as a cause that is to be undertaken. Starting with the study of the current situation of poems and songs and exploring the direction and path in the development of poems and songs, lively discussions were held at the conference on the questions of making poems and songs flourish on a large scale and the promotion of literature and art. Each of the older, middle aged and younger poets from ours and other provinces aired his views and expounded on the questions of appraising the poems and songs of today, how poetry reflects the age in which advances are made through change, how to regard the probings of young poets, how to make innovations in the content and form of poems and songs, the national assimilation of poems and songs, etc. The atmosphere was fully one of contention.

In his report Gao Zhanxiang stated that our province's poems and songs are now at a turning point and in a transitional period where one tide has flowed out while another is about to flow in. We must summarize experience, study new problems and make further breakthroughs in making our province's poems and songs flourish on a large scale. In his report he emphatically pointed out the following:

1. Make full use of superiority, overcome insufficiencies and make our province's poems and songs flourish. Hebei has a long standing and well established tradition of poetry and song. Many famous poets from ancient and modern times were born and lived here. In recent years, many of our province's middle aged and young poets have been quite active in poetry circles, and mass literary organizations in cities and townships have sprung up like mushrooms. It can be said that the ranks of our province's poets and songwriters are in good order and that poems and songs are a superior factor in our province's literary creations. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, our province's poems and songs have broken the ideological bounds of the "left," and they have been beating with the pulse of the times. The tradition of realism has been restored, and the poems and songs that are born of life have voiced the thoughts and feelings of the people and have reflected the profound change in the people's mental attitude. However, in the past 2 years a "depression" has occurred in our province's poems and songs. Viewed from one angle, the ideological and artistic quality of the works of poems and songs has somewhat decreased compared to that of the 3 or 4 years after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Their efforts at obtaining initial success throughout the nation have not been successful. Viewed from another angle, poems and songs are rather inferior when compared to the flourishing novella, novel and reportage. The cause of this state of affairs has mainly been that some poets cannot closely march ahead along the path to the rhythm of the times. They do not care enough about the current four modernizations drive and they do not give enough consideration to the cause of reform, which has put a distance between themselves and the times and the people. Artistically, the spirit to explore and make innovation is weak, and techniques and language are outmoded. Some poets do not pay attention to the appreciation and study of the nationalist tradition and the masses, but they mechanically copy the forms, techniques and language of foreign poems and songs.

2. Be bold in exploring, be keen on making innovations and make poems and songs keep pace with the times. We must enhance the quality of the works and concentrate efforts on paying attention to works that pack a "punch." The spirit of the times must be regarded as the spirit of the new poetry. Poems and songs must not evade social contradictions and conflicts, but they must depict the pioneering spirit of this era's freeing of the mind from old ideas and daring to reform, and they must voice the aspirations of the people. They must also conform to the artistic laws of poems and songs. The changes and developments in social life have made people's modes of thinking and aesthetic appreciation more sophisticated and diverse. This, then, requires that artistic means of expression in poems and songs change accordingly. "Poetry is always in motion, and there is not a day that it does not hasten toward the new." There must be enthusiastic encouragement and support for exploration and innovation in poems and songs, and allowances must be made for roundabout ways and failures. We must be adept at giving guidance when one sidedness and biases emerge in exploration, but we should not block the way. We must encourage the writing of important subject matter, and we must also approve of the writing of general themes. Artistic techniques, means of expression and forms should also be rich and varied, and it is also permissible to borrow the techniques of the Western modernist school. Poems and songs must persist in developing and innovating along the path of national assimilation, and foreign culture must be digested and absorbed so that poems and songs can change their own blood. Vigorously promoting Chinese poems and songs can be accomplished only by taking the road of national assimilation, and then these works can more extensively head out into the world.

3. Indulge less in idle talk, do things more practically and realistically and promote the development of the art of poetry and song. How can this be accomplished for our province's poems and songs? It can be accomplished by relying first on the efforts of the poets and then the concern of the leadership at all levels and the support of society. Poets must free the mind from old ideas and quietly immerse themselves in hard work. They must plunge into the thick of life, study hard, expand their range of knowledge and make efforts at their creative work, for "do not be satisfied with ordinary work." It is hoped that from the 9th solar term from this year to the next friends of poetry will take up a work that packs a "punch" and contribute a fresh flower of a poem that will make Hebei's poetry circles flourish. We must strengthen the leadership over the creative work of and activities for poems and songs, and literary and art departments at all levels must overcome the tendency to look down on poems and songs. We must conscientiously do several things for poets, and we must make great efforts to provide them with some favorable conditions. The provincial Writers' Association has proposed that a committee on poems and songs be established which in turn would set up 2 groups for poems and songs and criticism of poems and songs. Literary associations in each prefecture and city are considering the establishment of poetry and song groups. We must further strengthen the work of criticizing poems and songs, and we must change the present situation where criticism lags behind creative work. We must pay attention to training successors to the ranks of literary and art critics.

Lastly, comrade Gao Zhanxiang recommended several specific measures and made several proposals on the questions of training qualified poets and songwriters and making poems and songs flourish. He expressed the hope that poets from this and other provinces, propaganda and literature and art departments, publishing houses and poetry and literary journals will be of one heart and will exert themselves in making Hebei's poems and songs flourish.

9926

CSO: 4005/1340

NORTH REGION

GRASS ROOTS CADRES COMPLAIN OF TOO MANY MEETINGS

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Jun 85 p 1

[Article by Ma Yunshan [7456 0061 1472]: "A Vast Number of Grass Roots Cadres Report that There Are Still Too Many High Level Meetings"]

[Text] Editor's Note: The problem identified in this correspondent's letter at present exists universally, and it demands prompt resolution. The "mountains of documents and seas of meetings" disregard quality and do not stress beneficial results. They are such a waste of people's valuable time!

Actually, it would be quite easy to resolve this problem. So long as leading cadres at all levels adopt matter of fact attitudes, resolutely reduce to a minimum those non essential meetings and documents, and spend more time going down to the grass roots units to study new circumstances and resolve new problems, the "mountains of documents" would indeed be razed and the "seas of meetings" would indeed be calmed.

Editorial Department:

While gathering material we heard many grass-roots cadres report that there are still too many high level meetings.

Recently, Chicheng county investigated the situation where representatives of 70 bureaus or units corresponding to the bureau level attended meetings. According to statistics, in only 4 months 172 people representing 62 units attended 89 meetings held by the departments concerned at all levels of the Central authorities, the province and the prefecture. On the average nearly 6 people attended meetings each day, which included 3 meetings held by the first level of the Central authorities that were attended by 8 people representing 3 units; 23 people representing 12 units attended 11 meetings held by the first level of the province; and 141 people representing 47 units attended 75 meetings held by the first level of the prefecture. Of the meetings held by the top prefectoral levels 47 required the attendance of

leading cadres above the level of deputy bureau chief. Five of the meetings were above 10 days duration, 28 were less than 2 days and the rest lasted from 3 to 8 days.

It cannot but be astounding that there actually were so many meetings within 1 month.

Meetings turning into "disasters" have been a problem for many years. For a long time past the leadership at all levels and each of the departments concerned ranted about razing the "mountains of documents" and calming the "seas of meetings." Yet, to this day there are still so many meetings. What is the real cause? We hope that the leadership at all levels and each of the departments concerned can earnestly investigate the situation, conscientiously adopt effective measures and actively change the styles of work and work methods.

9926
CSO: 4005/1340

NORTH REGION

EDUCATIONAL, PARTY REFORMS AT QINGHAI UNIVERSITY

Beijing GAOJIAO ZHANXIAN [HIGHER EDUCATION FRONT] in Chinese No 8,
13 Aug 85 pp 2-4

[Article by the CPC Qinghua University Committee: "Enhance Party Spirit, Correct Party Workstyle, and Promote Educational Reform"]

[Text] Qinghua University has the responsibility of training high level specialists and developing scientific and technical education. Among current teachers, 1,995 are party members, i.e., 54.8 percent; 1,038 staff and workers are party members, or 23.8 percent. During the "Cultural Revolution" Qinghua University was a "disaster area," where the fine traditions and working spirit of the party were seriously damaged. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee and relevant high level leaders, this school has taken a turn for the better, has strengthened ideological constructiveness, has corrected party workstyle, and has taken party discipline seriously. Especially under the current party rectification, the quality of the political thinking among the broad mass of party members has been further raised, party workstyle in the school has obviously gotten better, and there is vigorous promotion and guarantee of reform and of healthy developments in all work.

I. Earnestly Strengthening the Party's Ideological Constructiveness is To Enhance Party Spirit and Firm Up the Foundations of Party Workstyle

Party members among the teachers and staff of Qinghua University have by and large entered the party before the "Cultural Revolution." These comrades have received a rather more systematic education in the basic understanding of the party, and have been formed by a longer life within the party. The great majority of party members are by nature good and relatively so, and they enthusiastically support the line, principles, and policies of the party since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee; they strive for socialist education, study assiduously, and work diligently; they are generally able to manage themselves and demand a standard of themselves. Many comrades, when dealing with personal benefit and the benefits to the party and the people, deliberately comply with the needs of the party and the people, and with a spirit of self sacrifice; party workstyles of the great majority of cadre are correct, and they are able to sincerely work for the party. However, because of damage to the party's constructiveness and the negative effects thereof as

created by 10 years of turmoil, as well as encroachment by bourgeoisie decadence in the new situation, a number of comrades have problems with party spirit to varying degrees. For a period of time, some comrades have not well understood or have had doubts about certain principles and policies of the Central Committee due to deep "leftist" influences; politically, some comrades lack the proletarian revolutionary resolve, and when encountering difficulties and setbacks have insufficient confidence and lose their spirit; some comrades possess a liberalness in their work style, so that when something happens they do not maintain their principles, are not critical nor self-critical, and their organization and discipline is lacking; and there are comrades who in reputation and benefit think too much of the individual, and their self-consciousness about taking up party political work is deficient. Not looking at the big picture, not noticing tendencies toward separatism and selfishness in groups, nor that individual comrades are violating economic discipline, etc., all these things have occurred. These problems of impurity of party spirit and incorrect party workstyle are weakening the fighting spirit of the party organization, and they are affecting the advancement of mutual resolve, unity, and work.

The school party committee felt that to allow the many party members to enhance their party spirit and set their party workstyle in order, then the party's ideological constructiveness must be diligently strengthened. In recent years, under the unified leadership of the party committee, organizational, propaganda, and discipline inspection departments worked closely together. Setting out from actual conditions of party contingents, they emphasized education in the two aspects of undertaking ideological and political unity with the party Central Committee and wholeheartedly serving the people. After the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, all of us in the party underwent repeated teaching regarding circumstances, the party line, our future, and confidence, diligently studying the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" and the "Guiding Principles for Inner-party Political Life"; to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the founding of the party, and in the spirit of correcting practice, we undertook a universal ideological summation among party members, as well as began commending the activities of advanced party branches and outstanding party members; after the 12th CPC Congress, we held the 11th reading class with more than 900 party branch secretaries, collectively reading "Selected Important Documents Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Central Committee," and among the party members at large, organized study of "Deng Xiaoping's Selected Works" and new party documents. At the same time, we demanded that the many party members integrate their vocational work to enhance polishing their party spirit, and to become front rank models in the activities of teaching and education, high quality service, and to be paragons of virtue and learning.

After party rectification began in July of last year, and in accordance with the spirit of the Central Committee party rectification resolutions, brought together actual conditions in the school, thoroughly denied the interference of the "Great Cultural Revolution," undertook education toward enhancing party spirit, and demanded that party members at large pay attention to clarifying and resolving the following three problems: 1. from theory to practice, thoroughly condemn the so-called "theory of the continuing revolution of the

proletariat dictatorship"; 2. involve oneself with the situation at Qinghua University and clear away the serious damage to and negative effects on the party by the "Cultural Revolution"; 3. from the point of view of the party, understand individual experiences during the "Cultural Revolution" and ideological realities, and truthfully sum up experiences and draw lessons from them. More than 200 party members and leading cadres from the two levels that are the school and the departments, and the great majority of comrades led the way in studying the documents and led the way in summing up historical experiences. They condemned theories of the "Cultural Revolution," eliminated negative influences, and served as models. Furthermore, they diligently recovered and exalted the fine traditions of the Yen'an rectification and of a normal life within the party. They abandoned that "philosophy of rectifying others" from the "Cultural Revolution," correctly took hold of party policies, set their minds to improving the ideological consciousness of party members at large, and did not focus all their attention on the minority of party members who have committed serious errors. Consequently, there were good learning results. Party members at large further improved their awareness of maintaining their political unity with the party Central Committee. Many comrades have earnestly eradicated the various negative influences from the "Cultural Revolution" on the party's constructiveness, and some comrades have done away with remnants of factionalism, to improve cohesiveness; some comrades have looked into the erroneous thinking of "dangers" and "uselessness" in political work, inspiring a revolutionary spirit; party members in logistics departments through the slogan of condemning what was called in the "Cultural Revolution" "the working class to lead everything," got closer to the intellectuals, and improved their self awareness regarding teaching and research service at the school.

In the later periods of party rectification we also organized general party members in studying the speeches of Comrade Deng Xiaoping at the conference on national science and technology concerning the problems of ideology and discipline, which furthered education regarding developing party spirit, party workstyle, and party discipline. Through comparative inspection and summation, many comrades maintain high standards and strict requirements of themselves. And many comrades have indicated that they want to see where they are lacking in maintaining communist ideology and in wholeheartedly serving the people, that they want to improve their awareness in teaching and education, and to even better assume the historical task of training the next generation to take over.

II. Leaders Take the Lead, Serving as Examples, Rectifying Party Spirit, and Taking Party Discipline Seriously

Party rectification and taking party discipline seriously both must begin with the leadership. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, all previous school party committees and standing committees have energetically taken themselves as examples, and have served as models for all school party members. Leading groups of the party committee have concentrated on bringing together the real conditions at the school, on thoroughly implementing the Central Committee line, principles, and policies, and have actively undertaken reform; based on the principles of the democratic collectives, they have collectively discussed and decided upon every important question; they were

mutually supportive in their work, and coordinated; they maintained an orderly schedule, and conducted criticism and self-criticism. And regarding the series of important instructions and dispositions by the Central Committee and municipal committee on problems of the rectification of party spirit, leading groups earnestly studied these and took measures. In taking up their frequent inspections of corrections of various unhealthy tendencies, which actions were according to dispositions of the Central Committee and municipal committee, the leading groups began with self inspections.

To make a better job of party spirit, the school party committee gave full attention to commanding those who are advanced, to learning from the advanced, and to commanding the excellent traditions and working spirit of the party. For many years now, both the school and department levels have kept up an annual system of commanding advanced individuals and advanced groups. Each year some 80 advanced individuals at the school level are commended from among staff and workers at the school, about 60 percent of whom are party members. Since party rectification, and centering on this new historical period and faced with this new situation of reform, the problems of how one becomes a qualified Communist Party member, of how one better serves as a model of advancement among party members, the publication "The New Qinghua" has told the stories of the advanced exploits of 60 Communist Party members. These exploits of outstanding Communist Party members throw light upon the glories of Communist thinking, and maintain the spirit of the proletariat party principles for the many party members at large, and are a measure by which to give oneself to the four modernizations and to dedicate oneself to reform.

At the same time, the school party committee has seriously inspected and corrected unhealthy tendencies, it has uncovered cases of discipline violation, as well as made use of precedent setting cases to undertake education regarding party spirit, party workstyle, and party discipline. During the latter half of last year, it was discovered that a unit in our school had without authorization and in the name of issuing work clothes, made Western suits for 64 persons (at that time, the authorities had not issued instructions for investigating and correcting new unhealthy tendencies), but the disciplinary commission together with the department of financial affairs made a timely investigation and reported to the entire school. In recent years, and under instruction from the central authorities and the municipal committee, we have been investigating from top to bottom the unhealthy tendencies of lavish living, "farmers turning away from farming," construction and allocation of housing, having foreign contacts, and work allotments to graduates. Among leading cadre at the department or higher level, no particular problems have been discovered; in general, problems among party members and problems among the masses are distinguished by different situations, for which are needed different handling. In keeping up the struggle against attacking serious crimes in economic spheres, there have been seven cases all together, five of which have been wrapped up, and two are still pending. Since the reestablishment of the disciplinary commission, violations of discipline by 34 party members have been handled in matters of serious party discipline.

According to instructions from the party central authorities and the State Council regarding correcting new unhealthy tendencies, we have earnestly

undertaken investigation and handling of situations and problems within our school. We seriously investigated a case where a party member and manager of a staff cafeteria illegally rebought and resold large quantities of non-staple goods in high demand, and who then resisted investigation by the industrial and commercial administration departments, about which we reported to the whole school. The logistics party committee has joined in the rectification of the party, and among party member cadre has analyzed this case to sum up the lessons from the experience. Besides this, and in the light of confusion and gaps in cafeteria management as revealed by this case, they have prepared to undertake vocational training for management personnel and storekeepers of cafeterias throughout the campus. They have also prepared a strict management system, and improvement of management skills to put an end to the reoccurrence of similar problems. This work has served to further stimulate food service throughout the campus.

III. Enhancement of Party Spirit and Correction of Party Workstyle Must Be Closely Linked to Educational Reform To Encourage Greater Output of High Quality Personnel and of High Level Results from Research

Through the study of party rectification, the broad masses of party members and cadres, both, have come to realize that to realize the statement by Comrade Deng Xiaoping that "Education must be oriented to modernization, it must be oriented to the world, it must be oriented to the future" and to build Qinghua University into a high level socialist university with Chinese characteristics, we must ensure that this is done with a good party spirit.

For the past few years, we have hastened the development and improvement of all school work by our education regarding the enhancement of party spirit and correction of party workstyle.

1. To meet the requirement of the "three orientations," we have undertaken great transformations in departmental and specialist curricula. Beginning in 1980, the school has gradually developed into an integrated school focusing on engineering, and integrating science, liberal arts, and management. For more than a year now, and under the stimulus of party rectification, science, management, and liberal arts have quickened their constructive steps. From the 15 departments before the "Cultural Revolution," the school has developed into 25 departments.

2. Year by year we have added the number of people trained, especially personnel for high administrative levels. In past years we have overcome the many difficulties brought about by serious damage during the "Cultural Revolution." This has allowed the school's work in training people to get back on track, as well as to have new developments and improvements. We have at present already reached the 10,000 undergraduate students in these areas that we had before the "Cultural Revolution," and 8 times as many graduate students. Last year we began training the first group of Chinese engineering Ph. D.'s. Party members among the teachers have taken the lead in reforming the content and methods of teaching, and have diligently improved the quality of teaching. Adopting a grading system, we are encouraging students to obtain double degrees, and are selecting the best students for special training to aid in the promotion of top-notch talent. Two thirds of this year's

graduating students have been admitted as graduate students, in units either here or elsewhere. Of those graduates who this year took up positions in the construction effort, some have already become outstanding young technicians and management cadre. Since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Central Committee, 1,702 students at this school have become party members (including graduate students). At present, about 10 percent of the student body are communist party members.

3. Diligently implementing the principle that scientific research must face up to economic construction, we have earnestly improved our scholastic standards, which has contributed much to the four modernizations. Over the past few years, our school has received 18 great achievements in national prizes for invention. The primary inventors getting first class prizes in two of those cases were party member teachers, and one of those inventions has already been put into production by the city of Tianjin and the technology has been exported to Sweden. Another invention made an important contribution to the building of national defense; a majority of the major inventors in other categories are also party member teachers. The average teacher thinks highly of turning scientific technology into productive forces. For example, a middle-aged party member teacher, who in recent years has worked at factories in spite of illness, researched and developed a conical furnace comb suitable for use in small chemical fertilizer gas furnaces, which has attained broad use. At the recently convened first National Technical Achievements Fair, our school exhibited 500 technical achievements, for a volume of business of over 20 million yuan, and where we won a first prize from the Ministry of Education system. This school is currently providing technical service or selling inventions to relevant departments in 28 provinces, autonomous regions, and cities directly under the central authority.

4. Gradual expansion of international scholastic exchange and of scientific and technical cooperation. In recent years, 404 teachers have gone abroad to study for a year or more, the majority of whom are party members. While abroad they have concentrated on scholastics, studied diligently, and upon return to this country have served as core elements in teaching and scientific work. Many comrades have made outstanding achievements both here and abroad. This year, the chief research topic in the thermal engineering department is "boiler combustion," in which we have joined in investment with certain Japanese and American companies and relevant industries here in China. And on the basis of practical experience at this school, we have also established an international company that integrates research with production, technology, and business, which has opened new windows on international technical cooperation.

5. Enhance internal school vigor, reform the management system, improve management skills and working efficiency. We began last year to pay special attention to selecting outstanding young and middle-aged teachers as a scholastic core, and have been attentive to organizing echelons to allow the brigade structure to become more reasonable. We began from a planning stage to gradually implement a personal responsibility system. When the party rectification began in July last year, we made further advances in attending to reform of the management system of the school, which expanded the duties and jurisdiction at the department levels. Among the teachers we gradually

put into effect within the school an assignment appointment system, while various departments in logistics have gradually promoted a contract system with semi-entrepreneurial management. Because our guiding philosophy has been clearer, there is more assurance of a better party spirit, and a majority of party members can serve as vanguards and exemplars, so preliminary results have been achieved from these reforms.

Hereafter, we want to continue to strengthen party building, to enhance party spirit, to achieve better standards, strict requirements, and to continually improve the quality of party members. And we will enhance party organizational fighting power to better suit the needs of education in the "three orientations."

12586
CSO: 4005/1417

NORTH REGION

TIANJIN TO HOLD PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION 11 OCTOBER

SK080425 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 7 Oct 85

[Text] The 23d Standing Committee Meeting of the 10th Municipal People's Congress was held at the Cadre's Club this morning. The meeting decided to convene the 4th Session of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress on 11 October 1985. The session will decide on the partial readjustment of the leading members of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee and the municipal People's Government.

Zhang Zaiwang, chairman of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the meeting. It first approved the decision on convening the 4th Session of the 10th Tianjin Municipal People's Congress. Then it adopted the draft agenda of the 4th Session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress and the draft namelists of the Presidium and the secretary general of the session. It also decided to submit these two drafts to the preparatory meeting for the 4th Session of the 10th Municipal People's Congress for examination and approval. The meeting also discussed other items on the session. It also approved the removal of Liu Zengkun from the post of chairman of the Tianjin Municipal Economic Commission.

Attending the meeting were Bai Hua, Li Zhongyuan, Zhao Jun, Xu Ming, Yang Jianbai, Fan Quan, Han Tianyao, Wu Zhen, Yu Fujing, and Shi Jian, vice chairmen of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending as observers were Lu Xuezheng, secretary general of the municipal government; Wang Yongchen, president of the municipal Higher People's Court; Jiao Li, deputy chief procurator of the municipal People's Procuratorate; responsible persons of departments concerned of the municipal People's Congress Standing Committee, government and CPPCC Committee; and responsible persons of various district and county People's Congress Standing Committees.

CSO: 4005/094

NORTHEAST REGION

GAO DI ATTENDS BANQUET FOR DPRK YOUTH DELEGATION

SK010355 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Excerpts] In the evening of 31 August, a grand banquet was held by the provincial CPC Committee to welcome the 150 young friends from Korea, at the banquet hall of the Changbaishan Guesthouse, which was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. Attending the banquet were leading comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial government, the provincial CPPCC Committee, the provincial Military District, and Changchun City, including Gao Di, Wang Daren, Zhao Xiu, Gao Dezhan, Liu Jingzhi, (Yu Shenchuan), and Xiao Chun. Responsible comrades of the provincial CYL Committee also attended.

Comrade Gao Di made a speech at the banquet. After speaking highly of the great achievements made by the Koreans in liberating the motherland and building socialism, he said that Jilin was a place where Chairman Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, studied and engaged in revolutionary activities when he was young, and that there were footprints left by Korean revolutionaries of the older generation and [words indistinct] in many scenes with mountains and rivers in Jilin Province. Thus the people of Jilin Province cherish a special affection for Chairman Kim Il-song and the Korean people.

Comrade Gao Di said: I believe that the friendly get-together activities between Chinese and Korean youths will certainly promote mutual understanding between our province and the DPRK, and enhance ties of friendship.

Among warm applause, (Li Changling), head of the third sub-team of the DPRK Youth Delegation, made a speech.

CSO: 4005/090

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING HOLDS RECEPTION FOR KOREAN YOUTH DELEGATION

SK012312 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 31 Aug 85

[Excerpts] On the evening of 31 August, leading comrades of the province, Shenyang City, and the Shenyang Military Region cordially met with members of the second sub-group of the Korean Youth Friendship Visiting Delegation at Liaoning Building in Shenyang.

On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, the people of the whole province, Comrade Dai Suli warmly welcomed the delegation. Attending the meeting were leading comrades, including Sun Weiben, (Song Keda), Chen Suzhi, Tang Hongguang, Peng Xiangsong, Yue Weichun, (Li Deming), (Liu Zengtian), (Peng Zhenxing), (Zhang Rongmao), and (Zhang Hungjun). Also attending the meeting were (Zhi Shenyi), a national combat hero; and (Zheng Qi), special-class meritorious volunteer and second-class combat hero.

After the meeting, the provincial CYL Committee and the Shenyang City CYL Committee held a reception meeting for the young Korean friends.

Proposing toasts at the reception meeting were Sun Weiben, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; and (Chang Ye-hon), head of the second sub-group of the Korean Youth Friendship Visiting Delegation.

The 150-member second sub-group of the Korean Youth Friendship Visiting Delegation arrived in Shenyang by train on the morning of 31 August. Cordially welcoming the Korean friends at the railway station were leading comrades of the province and Shenyang City, including Sun Weiben, and more than 1,000 youth.

CSO: 4005/090

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING CPC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM DPRK

SK230729 Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Sep 85 p 1

[Text] Having satisfactorily concluded its friendly visit to the DPRK, the delegation of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee returned to Shenyang on 2 September. The delegation was headed by Li Changchun, deputy secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee, with Shen Xianhui, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the provincial CPC Committee's Propaganda Department, as its deputy head.

Welcoming the delegation at the station were Sun Weiben deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; Li Qisheng, secretary general of the provincial CPC Committee; Li Zemin, deputy secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee; and responsible persons of departments concerned of the province and Shenyang City.

When the delegation arrived in Dandong, Liu Liu Zhongwen, secretary of the Dandong City CPC Committee, and Zheng Ping, deputy secretary of the Dandong City CPC Committee, met the delegation at the end of the Yal Jiang Bridge.

The delegation paid a friendly visit to the DPRK at the invitation of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea. During its sojourn in the DPRK, the delegation visited Sinuiju and Kusong Cities and Tongnim, Chongju, and Yomju Counties in North Pyongan Province. The delegation also visited Pyongyang and Nampo Cities by invitation. Hwang Chang-yop, member of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, cordially received all comrades of the delegation. Whenever the delegation arrived at a place, it was warmly welcomed and was accorded lavish hospitality.

CSO: 4005/090

NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN GOVERNMENT CELEBRATES PRC NATIONAL DAY

SK010216 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 30 Sep 85

[Excerpts] The provincial and Changchun City People's Governments jubilantly held a theatrical soiree to warmly celebrate the 36th anniversary of the founding of the PRC at the Assembly Hall of the Provincial Hotel on the evening of 30 September.

Attending the soiree were party, government and army leading comrades of the province and Changchun City; responsible persons of all democratic parties; model workers in Changchun; veteran red armymen; veteran cadres; commanders and fighters of the PLA WPWOL stationed in Changchun; well-known personages from scientific, technological, cultural, and educational circles; representatives of minority peoples; personages of all circles; and representatives from all fields. Also attending the soiree were all of the members of the delegation of the (Binhaibianjiang) regional branch of the Soviet-China Friendship Association headed by (Sihanduofu), chairman of the (Binhaibianjiang) regional branch of the Soviet-China Friendship Association and vice chairman of its Executive Committee, who are paying a special visit to participate in our National Day celebrations at the invitation of the Jilin provincial branch of the Sino-Soviet Friendship Association. Soiree was presided over by Chen Zhenkang, mayor of Changchun City.

[Begin recording] The soiree of Jilin Province and Changchu city to celebrate the 36th anniversary of the founding of the PRC opens now. Now we invite Vice Governor Liu Yunzhao to deliver a speech. [end recording]

CSO: 4005/090

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING SUCCEEDS IN NORMALIZED TRAINING OF CADRES

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 5 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] In mid-July, more than 2,100 cadres of all levels, after having undergone 2 years of normalized training in the party schools or cadre schools of central, provincial and municipal party committees and the specialized cadres classes in institutes of higher learning, again assumed their work posts. They are the first group of our province's graduates of normalized cadre training, and this is a great success of cadre training work.

Since 1983, our province has opened in the party schools of the provincial party committee and in the qualified party schools of municipal party committees college level training classes and theoretical classes of 2 years duration, and at the same time, the provincial party committee, the provincial government, the departments directly under the province, and the various municipalities commissioned 12 institutes of higher learning to open various special cadre training classes for training party and government cadres of various levels and cadres in full-time management.

During their 2 years of study, this group of students conquered many difficulties and satisfactorily accomplished their study task. At the same time, they self-consciously implemented training on party spirit and achieved a bumper harvest in ideology. Furthermore, a group of outstanding students entered the Chinese Communist Party.

Recently the organization department of the provincial committee issued a notice to require the organization departments of all levels to adequately assign work to the students in accordance with their past performance and their performance in school, to promote the outstanding middle-aged and young cadres who meet the requirements of the "four modernizations," and also make adequate arrangements for the small number of rather old cadres who are experienced in leadership work, in order to bring into play their role during the transition from the old to the new.

12739
CSO: 4005/049

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG RESTRICTS CADRES' TRIPS

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 85 p 1

[Article: "Heilongjiang Discipline Inspection Commission Restricts Use of Travel Funds"]

[Text] The Heilongjiang provincial discipline inspection commission recently issued an announcement strictly prohibiting the use of public money for observation, sightseeing and convalescent trips in violation of regulations.

The announcement states: Recently, the masses reported that some departments and units, in violation of state regulations, used public money and organized some personnel for out-of-town observation, sightseeing, convalescent and vacation trips and that the number of people involved grew ever larger, covering an ever wider area and spending ever more money. The leading cadres of some units, in particular, actually used the pretenses of medical treatment, convalescence or other subterfuges to take their wives on sightseeing trips everywhere, going to scenic spots, staying in high-class hotels and visiting famous mountains and rivers. In addition to charging the travel expenses to the government, they received considerable sums of allowance. All these were actually using state money for personal benefit. It is a new unhealthy trend emerging today and must be firmly and promptly stopped.

The announcement points out: All departments and units sending cadres and workers for out-of-town observation, sightseeing, convalescent and vacation trips must act strictly according to state regulations and obtain the approval of higher-level organs in charge. All higher-level organs in charge must earnestly examine the personnel, place and time of the trips and grant no approval if anything is found incompatible with state and provincial regulations. All departments and units must strictly observe the finance and economic systems. All those taking out-of-town observation, sightseeing, convalescent and vacation trips in violation of state and provincial regulations will not be granted loans or permitted to charge the expenses to the government. The trips of cadres and workers at their own expense must be planned according to the practical conditions of the work and production of their own units. They may not affect their work and production by their absence, and nor may they put aside their work or production and take unauthorized leaves.

The announcement further declares: The party organizations, administrative leaders and finance and accounting personnel of all departments and units must strengthen supervision and inspection and, in regard to those who violate regulations, act on their own, create ingenious pretenses and use public money for observation, sightseeing, convalescent and vacation trips, besides being held responsible for the expenses, the individuals involved must, according to the circumstances, be handled according to party and government discipline and the responsibility of their leaders investigated.

6080

CSO: 4005/1446

NORTHEAST REGION

HARBIN COMPLETES PERSONNEL CHANGES

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] Today, according to persons concerned, the readjustment of the leading groups of Harbin's departments, commissions, offices and bureaus was completed. A group of middle-aged and young cadres in the prime of their lives and possessing good political quality and high educational level successively took leadership posts in recent days.

The readjustment of the leading groups of Harbin's departments, offices, commissions and bureaus began in the latter part of May. By means of the readjustment, the leading groups of the city's 100 departments, commissions, offices and bureaus preliminarily changed the conditions of aging, low educational level and irrational composition. The average age of the 279 leading cadres after readjustment is 45.9, a drop of 4.9 years compared with before. Among them, those age 51 or above have been reduced from 219 persons to 61, constituting around one-fifth of the total; those age 55 or above have been reduced from 88 persons to 7; those age 41 to 50 number 170, constituting 60 percent of the total; those age 40 or under number 48, with the youngest being 25. Among the cadres, 219 persons are of college and university level or above, constituting 78.5 percent of the total, and 103 persons have professional and technical titles.

In readjusting the leading groups, Harbin made a wide selection of talents through multiple channels. The city party committee issued a public announcement, asking the people in all fields to recommend (self-recommend) talents and successively called meetings of the city's various parties, academic societies, mass organizations and news units stationed in the city for their views. In just 1 1/2 months, 1,854 persons were recommended and self-recommended. After screening by the city party committee's departments concerned, 755 persons were selected as reserve cadres, thereby giving a broad mass base to the readjustment. After evaluation, 82 persons were promoted into the leading groups of the bureau level.

Meanwhile, the city earnestly assessed the cadres in multiple forms and followed the method of integrating quantitative and qualitative assessments. They also made repeated and crisscrossing assessments by personal tests, visits and evaluations of speech making. Every problem reported by the masses was clearly investigated. Cases of making complaints out of grudge or

jealousy were promptly handled, thereby ensuring the smooth progress of the readjustment.

In the course of the readjustment, the city party committee gave attention to making proper arrangements for the old cadres. On the basis of widely soliciting opinions, it formulated plans and made proper arrangements for the 161 old cadres withdrawing to the second line.

6080
CSO: 4005/1446

NORTHEAST REGION

HARBIN PARTY COMMITTEE EXAMINED PROFITEERING CASES

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 85 p 1

[Text] 24 August--During party rectification, Harbin Party Committee dealt with certain criminal cases which interfered with the reform and the four modernization programs. Today, at a citywide mobilization meeting of the first unit on party rectification and membership registration, the party committee publicly announced the rulings on five of the typical cases.

The five cases were: the serious crimes of the former Harbin Zhengyanglou No 2 Meat Product Plant, for purchasing large quantities of diseased pork for process and sale at exorbitant profits; the cases of Harbin No 4 Chemical Plant, and Harbin Longjiang Rubber Plant, for using deceptive means in understating costs and overstating profits in order to win prize money; the case of Harbin Food Industry Head Office, for hoarding pigs in violation of national policy; and the case involving a group of Harbin cadres, for showing pornographic video tapes. The 31 party members and cadres involved were severally sentenced, to be expelled from the party, given serious warnings, removed from party duties, recommended to the administrative office for removal from duties or registration of major demerits. Among those charged were four bureau-level leader cadres. The former Harbin Second Commerce Bureau Chief Li Shi [2621 4259], and party committee secretary Wu Mingzhou [0702 2494 3166] committed major bureaucratic bungling in failing to notice, for over a period of 3 years, that a subordinate unit had been selling diseased pork. With the consent of the provincial disciplinary committee, they were given serious warnings. According to Harbin party committee secretary Li Genshen [2621 2704 3234] although these cases are of different nature, basically they represent a loss of party spirit in the pursuit of individual or clique profits. Harbin party committee has decided to use these cases as instructive negative examples in mobilizing citywide party discipline and party spirit education. Simultaneously the committee is eliminating further disruptions by handling major cases with care, straightening unhealthy tendencies, and pursuing breakthrough, in strict party discipline and proper party style.

According to reports, since the beginning of the year, Harbin has investigated 46 major cases. Municipal committee leaders are taking an active part in questioning and investigating actual situations. The city's disciplinary committee, party rectification office, public security and prosecutors offices are working closely together to bring many cases to speedy justice. To date, 24 cases have been closed.

12986

CSO: 4005/1445

NORTHEAST REGION

LEADERSHIP NEEDED IN COUNTY-LEVEL PARTY RECTIFICATION

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Aug 85 p 1

[Article: "Provincial CPC Committee Demands Implementation Of Spirit Of Strict Party Discipline: Strengthen Leadership, Achieve High Standard of County-level Party Rectification"]

[Text] On 21 August, the provincial CPC committee proposed requirements for county-level party rectification with emphasis on the need for strengthened leadership and implementation of the spirit of strict party discipline in order to achieve a high standard in party rectification. This request was brought before the prefecture, municipal and county party committee secretaries at a provincial, village and township enterprise project conference by Li Lian [2621 0500 1344], Chen Yunlin [7115 7189 2651], and Liu Chengguo [0491 2052 0948].

Provincial party committee leaders feel that the county-level party rectification has made good progress. But it should be noted that its development has been uneven. Few are doing very well, many are just mediocre, and a small number of units are doing poorly. At present, the main problem facing county-level rectification is leadership. This is a threefold problem. First, some party committee leaders have underestimated problems with their own units. They feel that other units, other people may need rectification, but as for their own units, their own team and their own person, there is not much to be rectified. This is indeed harmful. They should thoroughly understand existing problems within the unit, and truly experience a sense of urgency in unit and personal involvement in party rectification, and enthusiastically volunteer their participation. Secondly, some key leaders lack clear understanding of the relationship between party rectification and reform, and between rectification and their own tasks. Their position is also improper: they fear rectification would affect reform and construction. They must thoroughly understand the relationship between party rectification and reform, and between rectification and economic tasks. Reality has proved that without good party style, without the strength of political ideals and the fortitude of party organization, reform will lose shape, and modern socialist construction cannot be accomplished. So we say, to do a good job with reform and economic improvement, one must first do a good job with party rectification. Thirdly, some leaders lack confidence in handling existing problems in the party. We must fully recognize that the strength within the party will prevail, and as long

as we follow the central party's requirements, and are determined to rectify, the problems in the party can all be solved.

Provincial CPC committee leaders point out, there must be severe party discipline. Applied to party rectification, this means to effect the word "strict" from beginning to end. Leaders must be conscientious; party spirit education must be thorough; correcting unhealthy tendencies must be firm; reform through party rectification must get results, and organizations must work in earnest. That is to say, demand high standards in every task to guarantee successful party rectification.

Provincial party committee leaders emphasize, prefectoral and municipal party committees and provincial party organization and party committees must take further steps to strengthen leadership in county-level party rectification. Prefectures and cities must accomplish their own rectification and at the same time strengthen leadership at the county level, and shift the focus of rectification to the county level as soon as possible. From prefecture city committee leaders to party rectification organization, all must put full energy into county-level rectification. Upon completing their own rectifications, prefecture and city committee secretaries and deputy secretaries in charge must concentrate on county-level rectification. All county party committee and county-level rectification unit party committees must place their responsibilities on solid grounds, and the secretaries must concentrate on party rectification. From now on, when province, prefecture, and city inspect county-level party rectification, they must first inspect party committee leadership. If nonperformers fail to improve even after help has been extended from higher levels, the leading groups must have been slack in their work. There must be revisions. To properly carry out rectification, leaders must overcome remissness. They must be firm, strict and without indulgence. Attention should be paid to categorized instructions, and bring the experience to a timely conclusion.

12986
CSO: 4005/1445

NORTHEAST REGION

DISCUSSION OF RATIONAL STRUCTURE OF LEADING GROUPS

Shenyang GONGCHANDANG YUAN [COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER] in Chinese No 15,
8 Aug 85 pp 22-25

[Article by Xu Yansheng [1776 1693 3932], deputy chief, organization department Liaoning Provincial Party Committee: "A Discussion on the Rational Structure of the Leading Group"]

[Text] I. Necessity of a Rational Structure in the Leading Group

Among all activities in a modern society, the position and function of the leading group has more and more attention focused on it. People begin to realize that no one, relying on his personal experience and intelligence, is competent to execute the functions of modern leadership. In the continuous development of commercialized mass production since the 1930's, there appeared the so-called big science, big engineering and big enterprises universally characterized by large scale, complex structure, comprehensive functions, and multiplicity of factors. Small production and natural economy of the past cannot match them in the number of variables, in the complexity of their operation rules and the enormity of information input and output. The complexity, variety and competition and integration of commercialized mass production and the huge economy enables a qualitative leap forward in leadership. The essence of this leap forward lies in the change from an individual leadership relying on personal experience to a scientific leadership of a leading group. Therefore, a rational structure of the leading group becomes one of the very important problems in the science of modern management.

There has been emphasis on the structure of a leading group since ancient times. Emperors in each dynasty all knew the truth of gaining power through civil administration. In his conclusion about why he defeated Xiang Yu, Liu Bang, the emperor of the Han Dynasty, said, "In commanding the soldiers on the battlefield, I'm no match for Han Xin; in managing logistic matters, I'm no match for Xiao He and in sitting within a command tent and revising strategies that will assure victory a thousand li away, I'm no match for Zhang Liang. The three are all outstanding personalities and I can use them all and that's why I succeeded in gaining the world." In acquiring the Buddhist Sutras, the highly honored monk of the Tang Dynasty suffered all kinds of hardship and danger, and he knew that his

three disciples all had their personal merits and shortcomings and made them complement each other. This is an important reason that a collective body is always invincible.

Ever since the proletariat organized their own political party, they have put great emphasis on the establishment of an integrated structure. At the beginning of the establishment of the Soviet political regime, Lenin raised his point, "Collective leadership must be implemented." In the period of restoration of urban construction, Lenin several times warned them to pay attention to the problem of the rational use of professionals in the leading group. Mentioning the structure of the Party Central Committee, Stalin said that among the 70 members of the Central Committee, there must be some fine cooperative specialists, fine supply specialists, fine military strategists, fine professionals who are familiar with state farms, fine people who are familiar with the individual peasants...." In this highest structure, the intelligence of our Party is concentrated. On the theories of the construction of the proletarian political party and the leadership and realization of the Chinese revolution, Chairman Mao and the senior proletarian revolutionaries have further developed the theories of Marxism and Leninism in this realm. In 1984, Comrade Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539], in meeting the representatives who attended the forum of the national enterprises leading group construction work, also mentioned this problem, saying, "Today to organize a leading group, some are stable, and some who can act, we need chariots, horses, and cannons complete in all varieties. We need to consider the intellectual structure of the group; we must play a team competition, not an individual competition." It is thus clear that it is the only way for the various levels of leading groups to establish a rational intellectual structure of the leading group to acquire new and great collective power to carry out correct leadership, and it is also the key to whether a department, an enterprise or a research institute can grow and flourish.

In the current readjustment of the leading groups in various levels, people in some places did not pay enough attention to a rational structure, and many understood the structure through form only. Some even simplified and interpreted the policy of the four modernizations for the cadres as education plus age. Even if every comrade admitted to the group is of fine quality and if the structure is irrational and the professionals are not in a complete set, it still cannot perform the expected function. For example, in the readjustment of the leading group of enterprises in the last phase, a large enterprise selected a dozen technological professionals and admitted them to the leading group. As individuals, these people were all outstanding professionals, but when the group was organized, owing to discord in temperament, the group was not united and had serious internal conflicts and gradually the effect of collective functioning was weakened. In a certain place during the reform of the organization, in the newly organized governmental leading group, five of eight were newly promoted young cadres and the five all had been working in industrial production and technical management for a long time. Among the three who were in the leading group before reorganization, two were also familiar with industrial production. But in the distribution of work, they realized that the structure was not

a complete set, lacking professionals who were familiar with agriculture, trade and education. They had no alternatives; the professionals had to take on the new work as laymen. We must draw a lesson from those experiences.

Then what is a rational structure of a leading group? A leading group is a group composed of the leading members. The group is organized with many factors and many structures including the number of members in the group, distribution of duties, the order in which they are arranged and the way they are organized, and age, experience, education, specialty, intelligence and skill, disposition, working attitude etc. Only through the structure can all the members use the factors to be a complete thing or system. We can say that the rational structure of a leading group is a structure established to organize leaders with different intelligence to perform a certain function. Whether that structure is rational or not has great effect on the efficiency of an organization. It is like the design of a machine, and a machine with better performance must require high performance parts. But, having high performance parts does not mean that the machine is surely good. How to reasonably organize various kinds of parts to make a high performance machine is an important task in machine design. Thus we see that a rational structure of a leading group is related to whether the political line and the organizational line of the party in the new era may be carried out and the success or failure of the construction work of the four modernizations. Party committees in various levels, especially the organizing and personnel departments, must pay great attention to this problem in their work of readjustment or reorganization of their leading group.

II. A Model Rational Structure of the Leading Group

The structure of a leading group is a dynamic collective body. Different times and different tasks require different structures of the leading group. Different professions, different departments and different levels also require different structures of a leading group. From a macroscopic point of view, the content of a leading group has five aspects listed as the following:

1. A Rational Professional Structure

By professional structure we mean to keep a rational ratio among the various professionals in the leading group. Here the word "professional" [zhuanye] does not mean the personnel who are familiar with the knowledge of a certain field in the realm of natural or social science, but the professional capability of a member or leader in his work, who is required to execute political administration and business guidance in his share of the work of the leading group. The structure is divided into individual structure and group structure. Individual professional structure means the leader's expert management in his share of the work. For example, a leader in charge of politics and laws should know and understand the nature and requirements of public safety, procuratorial work, courts, judicial work, and be able to follow the party's line and policy to do concrete planning

in the work of politics and law and efficiently organize and guide others to work in coordinated fashion. That is the professional requirement for a leader who is in charge of political and legal work. The group professional structure means mainly to link the leaders to form a whole body. There are two aspects; the first is completeness. Either in an area or in a department, there should be an appropriate professional cadre in charge of every aspect of the work, and it cannot have an arm or a leg missing; "It takes a complete group of actors to put on a play." The second is to satisfy needs. Each place and department has different political and economic characteristics of its own and the structure can also be different according to time and space.

2. A T-type intellectual structure.

People's level of education is always different; some have more, some less, some are deep and some shallow, some high, some low. Therefore, among leaders of different levels of education, there is a problem of the optimum combination. The T-Type intellectual structure means that one possesses not only professional knowledge in depth in the longitudinal way but also knowledge in breadth in the latitudinal way. As science and technology, and educational undertakings progress, how can a leading member without higher education efficiently lead his subordinates who have higher education? The level of education does to a certain extent reflect the knowledge level of an individual. Therefore, at the present time, we require that members of a leading group in various levels, in general should have an education above a senior high (technical school), and the number of leaders with college level education should be gradually increased. Nevertheless, a record of formal schooling does not really represent the true knowledge of an individual, and scientific studies tell us that in a modern society, only 10 percent of an individual's knowledge is acquired from formal schooling, while 90 percent is learned from practicing in his work or profession in the later years. The evaluation of the intellectual structure of a leading group must be calculated from the real level of education of the leaders. As a group, there are two aspects in the content of a knowledge structure. The first one is to be broad. In a leading group, the knowledge of the group must be wide and broad. The second is to be new. Leaders must have new and scientific knowledge. At the present time, the knowledge of some of the leading group is rather narrow and outmoded and some leading cadres have little knowledge about the new things and always talk about those years, about the past. What they say are all old stories and old knowledge and they cannot adapt to their new jobs.

3. A better intellectual structure.

Knowledge is understanding of something and is the reflection in the human brain of the objective world. Without it, it is as we say, "the cleverest housewife can't cook a meal without rice." Power is the capability of using mastered knowledge to solve practical problems. If knowledge is not transformed into power, it will be the same as one who has the material but does not know how to cook. The intellectual structure of a leading group means mainly that a leader should possess higher power and different

types of capabilities to lead and coordinate with other leaders in the group. Knowledge and skill consist of many factors and include mainly the powers of self study, thinking, observing, expression, organization, and creation.

The difference in human capability is represented in types and levels. In organizing a leading group, it takes a lot of consideration to organize leaders with different intellectual levels and types into a group. In general, the intellectual level of the person in charge is higher than the other members, but among the leaders in the same echelon, the difference in intellectual levels is not very important, but the difference in the type of their knowledge is an important factor worthy of study. Some people are warm toward others, sociable and enthusiastic in social activities and have the capability of "socializing"; others are cool and good at thinking and making plans; some are stable and can do detailed considerations and make no or few big mistakes; others have the power to organize, are good at organizing social power to meet important situations; some are vigorous to dash and attack, good in creating some new situation; some are silent, persevering and steadfast, and so on. In this situation, it is only reasonable to organize the various types of people to coordinate them, and then the optimum performance of intellectual functions can be acquired.

4. The qualitative structure of coordination

The term "quality" used here means mainly the individual's quality in his thought and virtue and the psychological features of his personality. The qualitative structure of coordination helps to build up a harmonious comradeship among the member leaders to make an integrated body. But, in the past, the quality of the leaders in our country was neglected; we often thought that these were all leaders who served the people and should all have awareness, and with this general character, they could be thrown together to work. This is a misunderstanding.

As for the quality of a leader's thinking, the general opinion is that only those who are cool headed, open minded, tolerant, encouraging, fair, just, innovative and decisive can do a good job in the work of leadership or management. We should also pay enough attention to disposition and personality. People have various dispositions; some are introverted while others are extroverted; some are rash; some are steady. In a group, there should be a few or no people of the same type, to have people of different dispositions and personality to coordinate with and complement each other.

5. A ladder-shaped age structure.

A ladder-shaped age structure is when a leading group is a rational composition of old-aged, middle-aged and young cadres in a constant ratio according to the kind and level of that group, with the new superseding the old. People of different ages have different intelligence and different knowledge and abilities. Age structure is very important to the optimum composition of a group. In a modern society, the level of one's knowledge is not necessarily in direct ratio to age. Studies show that there is a

quantitative relationship between one's age and intelligence. With consciousness, the optimum age is 10-17, with memory, the optimum age is 18-29; with comparison and judgment, the optimum age is 30-49; with motor skill and speed of response, the optimum age is 18-29. Therefore, it is a universal trend in social modernization to keep youthfulness and vitality in the leading structure. The ladder-shaped age structure is just based on this law with consideration of the merits and defects of members of different ages. The young cadres are full of vigor, eager to make progress and create, but owing to the lack of experience they appear immature; middle-aged cadres are more mature and can take responsibility by themselves and act as a bridge for the young and old, but their sensitivity and curiosity is behind the young cadres; the old cadres have been seasoned, and they are circumspect and farsighted but they are not very creative but tend to be conservative. To organize a rational ladder-shaped ratio, we need to formulate an average age base corresponding to the level of the management, which can both prevent the aging of the group but also guarantee the succession of the leadership.

III. The Correct Way to Realize the Structural Composition of a Leading Group

We must pay attention to the following problem to realize the scientification of the structure of a leading group.

1. Master the basic principle of rationally organizing a leading group.

(1) The principle of combination. The combination of forces (resultant) is a concept from physics. The original meaning is that when component forces are applied simultaneously on an object, the result of these forces on the movement of the object is the same as another single force acting on the object, and that force is the result of other forces. Based on this principle, in adjusting a leading group, both the capability of the members and the function of their position in the group should be considered to minimize the internal resistance and strengthen the fighting power of the group. Using this principle, properly organize people with different dispositions and functions in a body to attain two goals. The first is to follow the demand of the work to adjust the advantageous resultant of the group to a maximum, that is, the resultant is close to the sum of the components and the direction of the resultant points to the advantageous side of the work. The second is to adjust the disadvantageous resultant to a minimum; that is, destructive forces are close to zero.

(2) The principle of a whole body.

In a district there is a county or district group, departmental group and enterprise group, but in the reorganization of a group, we must consider the whole and should not proceed with a local point of view. We cannot use all the best horses in one carriage. The relationship between the individual groups and all other groups as a whole, the local and the whole should be handled well. After adjustment, all the groups should be strengthened.

(3) Principle of capability.

A leader in a leading group should share several kinds of work and the division of labor among the leaders should not be done according to the departments. The length of tenure of the leading group must have a fixed limit and should not be extended at will.

(4) Principle of relative stability.

In the readjustment of a group, one must have a strategic point of view, and should not be near-sighted. For example, a young cadre may appear inferior to some of the old comrades at present, but in the long run, he continuously make progress and the situation may be reversed. So in the adjustment, the problem of "reserved strength" must also be considered to maintain a relative stability, to enable the leading group to have a long-term point of view and not be "red that year." And this is why the central government claims it will maintain stability for 5-8 years after the adjustment of the leading groups.

2. Formulate correct, scientific standards of leadership.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said, "To accelerate the progress of the four modernizations in the following ten years, we must firmly carry out the policy of the "four modernizations" for the cadres issued by the central authorities, consciously, boldly selecting the better-educated, young, creative, thoughtful cadres into the leading group. If we do it, we will have hope in our undertakings." The requirements raised by Comrade Hu are just scientific standards for leadership. At present, in the selection and organizing of leading members, one heated dispute is the standard of the leadership. In fact, virtue and talent has had different meaning and different concrete content at different historical times. This is a point often neglected. There are also some comrades who emphasize one-sidedly, or misinterpret the content of virtue, and regard yes men, "peacemakers", "soft-hearted persons," who are mediocre in work and unable to open up new prospects, as men of "virtue." Or they take those who curry favor with everyone as "virtuous," while regarding those who have ideas and capability, and persist in principles and dare to criticize as proud, complacent, and lacking virtue. These points of view better the work of choosing professional and able leaders. Therefore, a scientific and quantitative standard of virtue and capability for a member in the leading group must be implemented and also a law to protect talented people so as to avoid subjectivism in the selection of the leading group.

3. Establish reserve cadres of rational structure.

It is an important and basic construction in cadre work to establish reserve cadres, and if this is well done, the scientization of the leading group structure will be ensured. In selection of reserve cadres, we must break the habit of choosing only from the political department and the party. We must broaden our field of vision to choose the talented from all professions. In general, the average age of the reserve cadres is

5-10 years younger than those in the current leading group. The reserve cadres must be on the move and constantly renewed. The empty positions caused by promotion or transfer must be filled in timely fashion.

4. Strengthen education on cadre standardization.

A modern leader cannot provide correct guidance without mastering the newest knowledge and the only source of this new knowledge is through education; therefore, Hu Yaobang pointed out in his report in the 12th CPC Central Committee that to create a large number of professionals for the socialist modernization, we must greatly strengthen our cadres' education and training. If we look at the current knowledge structure of the leaders in various levels, we will see that the main problem at the present time is that we should, on the basis of continuously raising their education level, educate them step by step to renew themselves from practice to theory in transition from possessing general administrative methods to the mastery of scientific management, from incomplete fragmented knowledge to overall systematic knowledge, from the old to modern scientific knowledge. These tasks will decide the basic methods of training of members of leading groups. It should be mainly a short-term training in rotation in the beginning and then turn to a mainly standardized education and gradually establish professional structures of various kinds, especially those for the party and political management, in order that the leadership and management be scientific and institutionalized.

12909

CSO: 4005/1419

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

DPRK DELEGATION IN LIAONING--Accompanied by Yang Peixian, deputy secretary general of the Central Party School, a six-member delegation of the Kim Il-song Senior Party School of the Workers' Party of Korea arrived in Shenyang, Liaoning Province, on 15 July for a visit. The delegation was headed by Chang Chong-yop, vice president of the Kim Il-song Senior Party School of the WPK. Having concluding its visit and tour in Shenyang, the delegation returned home by train on the morning of 18 July. The delegation was received and feted by Sun Weiben, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee and president of the party school under the provincial CPC Committee. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Jul 85 SK]

DPRK DELEGATION IN JILIN--At the invitation of the Jilin Provincial People's Government, a seven-member investigation team of Yanggang Province of the DPRK arrived in Changchun via Tumen by train on the morning of 11 July to conduct investigations on the cultivation of traditional Chinese medicines and on traditional Chinese medical science. The team was headed by Yom Man-sok, deputy director of the Health Care Bureau under the Yanggang Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee. Liu Qingxin, deputy director of the Jilin Provincial Public Health Department, and other relevant persons welcomed the team at the station. That evening He Jianguo, director of the Jilin Provincial Public Health Department, received and feted all members of the team. The investigation team will have a 10-day visit in Changchun, Jilin and Yanbian. [Text] [Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 85 p 1 SK]

JILIN DELEGATION RETURNS--Having concluded its investigation tour in North Hangyong Province in the DPRK, the Jilin Provincial Urban and Rural Planning Investigation Team returned to Changchun on 3 August. The team was headed by Hu Jiafeng, director of the Jilin Provincial Urban and Rural Construction and Environment Protection Department, with Zhang Hongxiang, deputy head of the Yanbian Chaoxian Autonomous Prefecture, as deputy head. During its sojourn in the DPRK the team visited Chongjin, Pyongyang, Hoeryong, and Unsong. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 3 Aug 85 SK]

DPRK DELEGATION IN JILIN--At the invitation of the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefectural Government, Jilin Province, an eight-member Korea Chongjin City friendly delegation led by Kim Pyong-kun, vice chairman of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of Chongjin City, arrived in Changchun by train on 28 July for visits in the company of Zhang Zhipeng, deputy head of the Yanbian Autonomous Prefecture. Ayng Peixuan, deputy director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office and other relevant personnel went to the station to welcome the distinguished Korean guests. [Excerpt] [Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jul 85 p 1 SK]

LIAONING DELEGATION TO DPRK--At the invitation of the North Pyongan Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, an eight-member delegation of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee left for the North Pyongan Province in the DPRK on 20 August for a friendly visit. The delegation is headed by Li Chang-chun, deputy secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CPC Committee and secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee, with Shen Xianhui, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the provincial CPC Committee's Propaganda Department, as deputy head. The delegation left the province via Dandong this morning. Liu Zhongwen, secretary of the Dandong City CPC Committee, and (Song Ping), deputy secretary of the city CPC Committee, saw the delegation off at the tail of Yalujiang Bridge. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Aug 85 SK]

JILIN DELEGATION TO DPRK--At the invitation of the Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of North Hamgyong Province of the DPRK, a nine-member Jilin Provincial Friendship Delegation headed by Dong Su, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and with Wang Qing, director of the provincial Labor and Personnel Department, as the deputy leader left Changchun for North Hamgyong Province of the DPRK, via Tumen on 23 August. The delegation was seen off at the railway station by Wang Jiren, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, and Gao Wen, vice governor, as well as responsible comrades of relevant departments. [Excerpts] [Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Aug 85 p 1 SK]

JILIN'S EXTERNAL ECONOMIC TIES--According to incomplete statistics, so far, Jilin Province has established regular and long-term cooperation ties with 20 provinces, municipalities, and regions, and 55 prefectural-level cities. Over the past 1 year, the province has reached agreements on 1,350 items with these areas, imported 560 technological items, brought in 1,420 talented persons from other places, and imported 36.5 million yuan worth of materials. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Sep 85 SK]

HEILONGJIANG LOCAL COLLIERIES--Since 1981, output of raw coal of local-run collieries across Heilongjiang Province has increased by an average amount of 2 million tons each year. As of 18 September this year, these collieries have produced a total of 13 million tons of raw coal, 2.4 million tons more than the corresponding period of last year. Over the past 4 years, the province invested some 20 million yuan in renovating 14 key collieries, which added the production capacity by 1.11 million tons. [Summary] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT Sep 85 SK]

JILIN FIRST PUBLIC-SECURITY COLLEGE--The first school opening ceremony of the provincial Public Security Institute was held on 20 September. in Jilin Province. This is the first higher educational institute of public security affairs in the province. Peng Zhen, chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, personally wrote the name of the 3-year course institute which provides courses in public security management, investigation and detective affairs, and the control of social peace and order. At the opening ceremony, Liu Yunzhao, Standing Committee member of provincial CPC Committee and vice governor of the province, delivered a speech. Also attending the opening ceremony were veteran comrades of the front of political science and law or public security, including Yu Ke, Liu Sikai, and (Wang Xiren). [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Sep 85 SK]

JILIN MONETARY COLLEGE--The inaugural meeting for the Changchun Monetary Institute, Jilin Province, and the ceremony for the opening of the first semester of the institute were held on 21 September. Attending the opening ceremony were Wang Daren, chairman of the provincial Advisory Commission; Guan Mengjue, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; (Fan Yueban), deputy secretary of the Changchun City CPC Committee; and some professors and specialists. This is the first full-time monetary institute in our province. Admitted to the first year of this institute are 455 students from Xinjiang, Ningxia and Jilin. This institute offers three departments--bank accounting and statistics, monetary science, and bank management. [Summary] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Sep 85 SK]

DPRK DELEGATION LEAVE HEILONGJIANG--The 151 Korean friends who came to attend the friendly get-together activities between Chinese and Korean youth in our province left Harbin by train this morning. More than 200 young people warmly saw them off at the railway station. Seeing them off at the railway station were Chen Yunlin, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee; He Shoulin, vice governor of the provincial government; (Shao Qihui), deputy secretary of the Harbin City CPC Committee; and (Wang Yuehua), secretary of the provincial CYL Committee. Before the delegation departed, Comrade Chen Yunlin shook hands with (Li Changling), head of the delegation, and said: Heilongjiang will welcome you at any time. (Li Changling) said that he will bring the comradeship of the people and youth of Heilongjiang back to the youth of the DPRK when the delegation returns home. The train slowly departed at 0810. Chinese youths presented the fresh flowers in their hands to Korean friends and wished them a good trip. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Aug 85 SK]

DANDONG COMMITTEE ELECTS LEADERS--The Sixth Dandong City CPC Congress elected, on 1 September, the Sixth Dandong City CPC Committee and its Discipline Inspection Commission. At its first plenary session, the new leading body of the city CPC Committee was elected. Liu Zhongwen was elected secretary of the city CPC Committee, and Zheng Ping, Mu Xinhai [3664 1800 3189], and Wang Wenqian [3769 2429 6179] were elected deputy secretaries of the city CPC Committee. In the committee seven members were college-educated. The meeting also approved the appointment of Wang Wenqian as secretary of the Dandong City Discipline Inspection Commission. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 2 Sep 85 p 1 SK]

DPRK DELEGATION ENDS VISIT--After visiting Changchun City's Guangfu Road Farm Product Market, the middle school affiliated to the Teacher Training University, the Changchun Department Store, and families of the workers of a vehicle plant, the Korean Youth Friendly Visiting Delegation concluded its visit to Changchun City successfully this morning. Accompanied by (Quan Zhezhu), secretary of the provincial CYL Committee, the delegation left for Jilin City by train in the afternoon. Provincial and Changchun City leaders, including Liu Yunzhao and (Wu Yixia), went to the station to see the delegation off. Before the delegation left Changchun, Gao Di, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, entrusted Comrade (Quan Zhazhu) to give the delegation a fine variety of Jufeng grape in a pot. (Li Chang-ling), leader of the subgroup of the delegation, expressed much gratitude for this. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 2 Sep 85 SK]

DPRK SWIMMING DELEGATION ARRIVES--The 25-member Korean People's Army Swimming Delegation headed by Colonel Choe Tae-un, and with Lieutenant Colonel Won Il-sang as the deputy leader, arrived in Shenyang from Guangzhou by plane on the afternoon of 7 September. Greeting the delegation at the airport were Rao Xikang, chairman of the general office of the Shenyang Regional PLA Headquarters, and Zhu Yanan, deputy director of the Political and Propaganda Departments of the Shenyang Military Region, as well as responsible persons of the relevant departments, some coaches, and athletes. That afternoon, Shi Baoyuan, deputy commander of the Shenyang Military Region, and Hua Shan, deputy director of the Political Department of the Shenyang Military Region and vice chairman of the Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee of the Military Region, as well as other leading comrades cordially met with and fete the Korean comrades-in-arms. The Korean People's Army Swimming Delegation came to Shenyang after visiting Beijing and Guangzhou in our country. They will leave Shenyang for home by train on 13 September. [Text] [Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 85 p 1 SK]

DPRK DELEGATION IN CHANGCHUN--At the invitation of the Jilin Provincial People's Government, the eight-member friendly delegation with (Paek Yong-sun) vice chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of the DPRK, as its head; and (Choe Sang-u), deputy director of the North Hamgyong Provincial WPK Committee, as its deputy head; arrived in Changchun by train this morning. Greeting the honored Korean guests at the station were Liu Yunzhao, vice governor of the province, Bi Kebin, director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, and responsible comrades from the departments concerned. On the afternoon of 18 September, the provincial responsible personnel including Vice Governor Liu Yunzhao cordially received the Korean comrades-in-arms at the Nanhu guesthouse. Yang Peixuan, deputy director of the provincial foreign affairs office, took a special trip to Tumen City to greet them and to accompany them on the trip from Tumen to Changchun. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Sep 85 SK]

DPRK AGRICULTURAL GROUP--At the invitation of the provincial People's Government, a seven-member observation group of the agricultural workers from Chagang Province of the DPRK with (Sim Sang-hu), vice chairman of the Chagang Provincial Rural Management Committee, as its head arrived in Changchun by train on the morning of 19 September to begin their 10-day observation tour of the products of agriculture and animal husbandry throughout the province. Greeting the group at the station were (Zhou Jichang), director of the provincial Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Department, and (Liu Shaoxian), deputy director of the department. On the evening of 19 September, Wang Jinshan, vice governor of the province, gave a banquet in honor of all members of the observation group. [Text] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Sep 85 SK]

DPRK DELEGATION LEAVES CHANGCHUN--The eight-member friendly delegation with (Paek Yong-sun) vice chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of the DPRK, as its head; and (Choe Sang-u), deputy director of the North Hamgyong Provincial WPK Committee, as its deputy head; concluded their 3-day friendly visit to Changchun City. On the afternoon of 20 September, the delegation accompanied by Yang Peixuan, deputy director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, left Changchun City by train for Shenyang City to go on their friendly tour. Seeing them off at the station were

Liu Yunzhao, vice governor of the province, Bi Kebin, director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, and other responsible personnel concerned. [Excerpts] [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Sep 85 SK]

DPRK DELEGATION LEAVES SHENYANG--The eight-member friendly delegation with (Paek Yong-sun) vice chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administrative and Economic Guidance Committee of the DPRK, as its head; and (Choe Sang-u), deputy director of the North Hamgyong Provincial WPK Committee, as its deputy head; concluded their friendly visit in Shenyang City and left Shenyang by train at noon on 23 September. The North Hamgyong provincial friendly delegation arrived at Shenyang from Changchun on the evening of 20 September. During their stay in Shenyang, Zuo Kun, vice governor of the province, received and feted all members of the delegation. The Korean comrades also visited the electric cable plant, the gourmet powder plant, and the Beijing Farm Products Market. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Sep 85 SK]

CSO: 4005/090

NORTHWEST REGION

'LIVING BUDDHA' IN GANSU SERVES COMMUNITY

OW031010 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 3 Oct 85

[Text] Lanzhou, 3 Oct (XINHUA)--A "living Buddha" serves as a "missionary of peace" in Gansu Province for settling community disputes.

Goatangsang, 59-year-old Buddhist from the Labuleng Temple, in Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, told XINHUA that he found more significance in life since he began his community work.

People of different ethnic groups along the boundary between Gansu, Qinghai and Sichuan are full of praise for him for settling a centuries-old quarrel over pastureland.

The dispute, which dated back to the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644), arose because there was no clear distribution of an area of pastureland. Conflicts arose between local herders when some tried to take larger shares.

Goatangsang, also vice-chairman of the Gansu Provincial Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, rode a horse between local authorities to straighten out the problem for a fair share in all after a serious conflict broke out in 1982.

He also helped persuade herders, not, who thought education worthwhile, to send their children to school. [sentence as received]

At Sangke Township in Xiahe County alone, 70 children were sent to school.

He was sent from his home in northwest Sichuan Province to the temple 54 years ago.

The value of a living Buddha lies in his efforts to help the community under any circumstances, he said.

CSO: 4000/013

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

PU CHAOZHU ADDRESSES YUNNAN MILITARY DISTRICT MEETING

HK110837 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] The first enlarged meeting of the CPC Committee of the Yunnan Military District after readjustment concluded in Kunming yesterday afternoon [9 October]. Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, spoke at the meeting.

In the course of reforming the army structure and streamlining and reorganizing the army, many veteran comrades of the Yunnan Military District have treasured the interests of the revolution and have relinquished their posts in favor of those qualified so that a large number of middle-aged and young cadres, who are in the prime of life, can take up leadership posts and a new leadership group for the Yunnan Military District can be organized.

New leading members are (Wang Zuxin) acting as commander of the Yunnan Military District, (Zhao Kun) acting as political commissar, (Ding Huiqin) and (Yao Shangnong) acting as deputy commander, and (Li Ji) acting as deputy political commissar.

This enlarged meeting of the Yunnan Military District CPC committee held heart-to-heart talks for both the new and old groups and arranged for the work of streamlining and reorganizing all units of the whole military district.

The meeting demanded: All units of the entire military district must define their tasks, clearly understand the characteristics and the favorable conditions, strengthen their confidence in doing well in streamlining and reorganizing, and really uphold and strengthen unity inside and outside the army to ensure the smooth progress of streamlining and reorganizing. Leaders at all levels must set an example for the PLA units. Moreover, they must go deep into realities, must vehemently grasp implementation, must really strengthen leadership over the work of streamlining and reorganizing, and must make further efforts to strengthen the building of the PLA units.

In his speech, Comrade Pu Zhaozhu conveyed the spirit of the National Conference of Party Delegates and talked about his personal experience in attending the conference and sessions and studying the documents of the conference and sessions. Furthermore, he demanded: Local organizations at all levels

must take the overall situation into consideration and with practical actions, must vigorously support the army in doing well in streamlining and reorganizing. He said: Reforming the structure, streamlining, and reorganizing which the army is carrying out, is a strategic policy decision which the CPC Central Committee and the Military Commission of the central authorities formulated after careful consideration and is of extremely important significance for enriching the country, strengthening the army, speeding up the four modernizations, and rapidly making the army younger, better educated, and professionally more competent. Therefore, we must regard this work as a major task which has a bearing on the overall situation and we must vigorously support the PLA units in doing the work well. We must seriously make good arrangements for cadres transferred to civilian work, for retired cadres, and for demobilized fighters, particularly injured and disabled fighters. Proceeding from the overall situation, we must further strengthen unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. We must ensure that we do not utter the remarks which are not beneficial to unity and do not do things which are not beneficial to unity. We must unite as one and contribute toward invigorating Yunnan, enriching the people, invigorating the border areas, and doing well in the streamlining and reorganizing of all PLA units of the entire military district.

CSO: 4005/110

ARGUMENTS FOR REDUCING CHINA'S DEFENSE POPULATION PRESENTED

Shanghai SHEHUI KEXUE [SOCIAL SCIENCES] in Chinese No 8, 15 Aug 85 pp 49-52

[Article by Fan Gongsong [2868 1872 1529], Political Instruction Office of the Air Force Guided Missile Academy: "The National Defense Population Ratio and Military Streamlining"]

[Text] Should we establish a theoretical category for the defense population, is there any need to study the defense population? At present, scholastic theoretical circles have no response to this. It is my belief that the defense population is an objectively existing category. It is an important topic for both population studies and a topic that military and national defense economic studies must investigate. It is very important if we are to realize defense modernization and if we are to begin studies in defense population issues. Because the essence of defense modernization is the modernization of national defense capability and defense capability is made up of the two factors of people and things, if we were to only study the factor of things in defense strength and pay no attention to studying the factor of the principle part of national defense-- people, then obviously this would be detrimental to the strengthening of defense and to the modernization of defense. Especially at present, as we study the issues of defense populations, that will be of benefit to doing a good job of streamlining troops.

I. Defense Population and Defense Population Ratios

1. The Defense Population

In the broad view, by the defense population we mean a general term for personnel of a certain quantity and quality which a nation organizes into military defense activities of different forms under the conditions of class and national existence in order to guard its own territorial authority and defend against external aggression. This includes active duty armed troops and civilian militias and reserve troops, and also includes defense department staff. In the narrower view, the national defense population is simply the active duty armed forces population, which can be called the narrow view defense population or called the military population. That is the basis of national military defense activities, and is the first or principle factor in defense capability.

Besides the general properties of ideological quality, physical quality, and cultural quality that are shared with other population qualities, the quality of a defense population has a military quality that is not shared with other populations, which reflects the special substance of defense population quality. Physical qualities reflect the natural attributes of a person, and are the natural base of defense population qualities. Ideological, cultural, and military qualities reflect people's social attributes, and are important indexes of defense population quality.

Changes in defense population sizes include normal changes, i.e., peacetime changes, and emergency changes, or changes during wartime.

Normal changes in defense populations may be divided into two situations, one being periodic replacement changes, and the other is changes of arrangement and composition. Periodic replacement changes in a defense population are, essentially, the annual replacement of the old with the new. Particular forms in which that is done are:

(1) retirement and enlistment of rank and file soldiers; (2) demobilization, transfer, leave, retirement, and promotion of officers; (3) provision and release of militia and reserves, etc. Arrangement and composition changes to the defense population proceed from the needs of military training, and are to reach new military objectives and enhance defensive fighting power. Spatial transfer movements of defense populations become apparent in troop changes, particular forms of which are: (1) relief of a garrison; (2) rotations; (3) military exercises, etc.

The particular forms of unusual or special changes in defense populations are primarily: (1) troop emergency expansion; (2) reductions or enhancement of the fighting spirit of troops in the field; (3) post-war troop reductions; (4) movements of armed forces in the world, etc.

Comparing changes in defense populations to changes in general economically active populations, we find the following apparent characteristics: (1) a high degree of restrictions in time; (2) a high degree of unified planning; (3) a high degree of secrecy; (4) "nationalism" during wartime.

2. Defense Population Ratios

The defense population ratio means the proportion that a defense population constitutes in relation to the population at large. This suits the notion of a defense population, and can also be seen both broadly and narrowly. In the broad sense, the defense population ratio is just the ratio of the broad view of a defense population to the overall population, which can be expressed in the formula:

$$\text{defense population ratio (broad view)} = \frac{\text{broadly defined defense population}}{\text{overall population}}$$

In the narrow view, the defense population ratio is the ratio of a nation's active duty armed forces population to the overall population, which can be expressed in the formula:

$$\text{defense population ratio (narrow view)} = \frac{\text{active duty armed forces population}}{\text{overall population}}$$

The defense population ratio in the narrow sense can also be called the military population ratio (the concepts of defense population ratio and defense population dealt with in the analysis later in this paper are both employed from the narrow sense). It is not only the same as defense population ratio in the broad sense and can reflect the defense preparedness situation in a country, but can more directly and more clearly indicate the scale at which a country maintains its army. Who is expanding their arms, who ought to reduce arms, all can be seen in a glance by comparing the defense population ratios in the narrow sense. At present, the scales at which various countries maintain their armies are not equal, the defense population ratios are clearly different, for which see the following table.

A Comparison Table of Defense Population Ratios for 15 Representative Countries in 1980

Country	Total pop. (X 10,000)	Population in armed forces (X 10,000)	% of armed forces pop. vs. total population
Israel	396.8	16.96	42.7
Jordan	215.2	6.7	31.1
Vietnam	5.274	120	22.7
E. Germany	1,674	25.2	15
W. Germany	5,953.7	82.5	13.8
USSR	26,880	366.8	13.7
France	5,382.5	64	12
England	5,594.5	59.2	10.6
U.S.A.	22,650	208 [1]	9.2
Thailand	4,696	28.6	6.1
Argentina	2,786.27	13.95	5
China	103,188	423.8 [2]	4.1
Angola	816.6	3.25	3.9
Japan	11,700.9	24	2
India	68,000	110	1.6

Note: reference is to "World Knowledge Almanac" (1982)

[1] Figure is from September 1981.

[2] Figure from the 1982 national census.

Why is there such a large gap between defense population ratios throughout the world? This depends upon the multi-aspect factors of economics, politics, history, and society, the chief among them being the two factors of: (1) economics. Where there is strong development of a country's economy, then there is more man power, economic power, and material strength to be used in building defense, so the scale at which an army is maintained will be greater

and the defense population ratio will be higher. For example, the Germanies, the USSR, France, England, and the U.S.A. are like this. But contrarily, where economic development is weaker, poorer and less developed third world nations like Thailand, China, India, Argentina, Angola, etc., cannot maintain armies at a scale that is too great, and so the defense population ratio will be lower. (2) Politics. Besides being determined by the conditions of economic development, defense population ratios are even more importantly determined by political factors. One aspect is whether there is a stable, peaceful international political situation. Should war break out, defense population ratios in the warring countries will be generally higher; on the other hand, in times of both false and genuine peace, troops will naturally be reduced and defense population ratios will decrease. Another aspect refers to the political postures by nations of differing natures. All peace loving countries develop their defense just for self protection, to defend against external aggression, and all advocate a reduction of forces, and can use even more man power and financial strength in building their social economy; therefore, defense population ratios will be lower. On the other hand, those scheming, hegemonic countries that commit aggression against other countries will naturally expand their armies and prepare for war, which will raise their defense population ratio. Simultaneously, those areas or countries against which aggression is committed or that are threatened, must correspondingly expand their military preparations. For example, the economic strength of Israel and Vietnam is not so strong, but because their hegemonic ambitions are great, they wantonly engage in military aggression, so their defense population ratios are high; since Jordan is threatened by Israel, its defense population ratio is correspondingly high.

II. The Optimal Choices for China's Defense Population Ratio and Military Streamlining

What we mean by this problem of an optimal choice regarding China's defense population ratio is the problem of how we are to select a proportion that the armed forces will occupy in the entire population that will be most suitable and most ideal. The essence of this lies in determining the optimal defense population, that is, the authorized number of troops.

1. The Optimal Defense Population

From the point of view of the relation between the defense population and social, economic, and political conditions, only when this relation is in an optimal state can there be a defense population optimally integrated with social, economic, and political conditions. The optimal defense population is the population at the critical point between an excessive defense population and one that is too small, where exceeding this results in an excessive defense population and where falling below it gives a defense population that is too small. Of course, this critical point, or what we might call the optimum point for the size of the defense population, is dynamic, is flexible, and fluctuates, that is, it changes along with changes in social, economic, and political conditions, either shrinking or expanding. Also, in comparison with social, economic, and political conditions, at any particular time there is in theory a lower limit to the defense population and a higher limit. The defense population at the so-called minimum limit is a defense population size

that to ensure a nation a certain degree of security is produced by constant simplification of the national defense strength. A defense population at the so-called maximum limit is a defense population at the maximum limit at which socio-economic capabilities have difficulty in bearing and maintaining. Looking at this from the troops and national strength of all countries at present, in actual life this kind of defense population that is at either the minimum or maximum limit has not yet appeared, it is merely a construct of theoretical research. We have mentioned these two concepts to explain that the optimal defense population ought to be a population size most reasonably between the minimum and maximum defense populations. According to analytical methods in systems engineering, this is to integrate the "degree of satisfaction" with the "degree of possibility," choosing within the target area between the lowest and highest to find the optimal point of choice.

2. The Basis for Choosing the Optimal Point for Defense Population

How is the optimal point for a defense population to be chosen for China? I believe that we should pay close attention to the following few points:

The first is to proceed from the situation for economic development in our country.

China is a developing nation, where economic strength is still weak, and whether it is viewed from the gross amounts or per capita amounts, when compared to developed Western nations there is still a great discrepancy. In 1980, for example, per capita national income in France was U.S. \$11,349, in England was \$9,582, in the U.S.A. was \$9,366, in the USSR was \$2,624, and in China was \$200. In this situation, the absolute expenditure for building an army in China should not be as great as that in Western nations. If we look again from the point of view of military per capita defense expenditure, in recent years China has maintained that at about 4,000 yuan, which amounts to more than U.S. \$2,000. While, based on figures from 1980 statistics, England's military per capita expenditure was about \$126,000, in the United States it was about \$65,300, in France it was \$41,800, in West Germany it was \$38,170, and in Russia was \$47,700 (see the 1982 "World Knowledge Almanac"). This situation goes further in explaining how our economic strength is insufficient, and that if we are to strengthen our defense investment that will not be by increasing the defense population, but by increasing the investment in defense. Because the national income is fixed at any particular time, when we consider that the funds needed for our economic construction are lacking and that other things must be considered when increasing the funding of national defense, then to strengthen our national power, all we can do is increase the quality of our defense population, reduce the quantity of our defense population, and use the remaining financial resources for buying more weapons and equipment to hasten the modernization of our equipment. In this way, our defensive fighting power will not only not increase, but on the contrary will increase its capabilities.

Second, being in accordance with our military strategic principles.

Our country is a socialist nation, and our military strategic principles provide that when we strengthen our national defense, it is to strengthen our

protection and to defend actively against external aggression, but is not to attack others or to commit aggression against others. Therefore, we should not be like imperialistic countries or hegemonic countries that carry on an arms race and actively expand their armies and increase their weapons.

Third, integrating with the international political situation.

At present, and generally speaking, there is still the threat of war in the international political situation, but because the cause of peace is currently ascendant, the realistic possibilities for the outbreak of war have been greatly controlled, and at least within the near future, there will be no world war. There have especially been great improvements in China's good neighbor relations, which have objectively increased the feeling of security, both for our nation and our people. In this situation, we can utilize this largely good opportunity of a peaceful environment to appropriately reduce our troops and use the more plentiful financial and man powers in our four modernizations.

Well then, what ought China's defense population ratio to be, which is to ask, after all, what is the optimum scale at which China supports its armed forces? It is my belief that China's defense population ratio would be more suitable moving between 2 and 2.5 percent, and figuring then on a population of 1 billion, military personnel ought to be kept at from 2 to 2.5 million as the optimal defense population. In addition to the three points of analysis above, the choice of this amount also takes the following two points into consideration:

1. China is the most populous country in the world, and with an overall population base so great that for a defense population ratio of from 2 to 2.5 percent, although that is much less than that of Western nations, the absolute number of military personnel is quite large. Comparing this to various countries of the world, if we keep 2.2 million troops, it will be second only to the Soviet Union. Moreover, this is sufficient for defensive warfare on our own soil, and is an excellent base for national warfare. Therefore, after we reduce our troops to 2 million, we need not worry that our troop strength will be so insufficient as to invite external aggression.
2. To save on defense expenditures by reducing the number of troops and use that to improve weapons and equipment, and for investment in increasing the knowledge base of troops, or it could be used in our national economic building, and would be extremely beneficial to quickening the implementation of our four modernizations. This can be figured in two accounts. Suppose the absolute amount of this year's defense expenditures is the same as last year's at 18 billion yuan, while troop strength is at 2 million. Per capita expenditure for troops is then about 9,000 yuan, which in comparison with the 4.23 million troops at the time of the 1982 census, would increase per capita expenditure more than twice. In these conditions, if we are to improve our weapons and equipment and increase our investment in troop knowledge, and raise the levels of troop quality and consumption, then we will have more financial and material capability. That is one account. The other account is if troop strength is at 2 million and troop per capita expenditure is increased 5 percent, then it will go from 4,000 yuan to 6,000 yuan and the

total defense expenditure will be 12 billion yuan, a reduction of 6 billion yuan over the 18 billion. In this situation, the country could use that 600 million yuan for building the economy. We can imagine what the economic results of that 6 billion yuan investment would be, for it would certainly produce a small leap in the development of the whole national economy. Because of this, a small jump would follow that small jump in a fine cycle as the function of the 6 billion yuan multiplier would get greater and greater. When the economy has developed, it would turn out that to then raise the level of troop expenditure there would then be even more abundant economic strength. The rapid development of the post war economy of our neighbor to the east, Japan, had to do directly with the fact that its military expenditures were small. According to statistics, Japan's military expenditures have for years been maintained at about 5 percent of expenditures, sometimes even less. While for years, our military expenditures have been maintained at more than 13 percent, in 1979 reaching as high as 17.5 percent. If we drop the proportion of military expenditures from 13 percent to 10 percent, this country will have several billion yuan annually to use in its building of the economy. One can see by analyzing the figures above, by keeping an army of some 2 million or somewhat more that would be rather important for saving military expenditures, clearing out even more financial resources, and quickening the implementation of the four modernizations, and the economic results brought by this would be great.

Perhaps some will say, "Since reducing the number of troops and saving military expenditures will be very beneficial, could we say then that the more we reduce the number of troops the better?" No. This is because our national territory is very great and both continental and ocean borders are long. If our military personnel were too few, there would not be enough people to watch the gates to our nation, which would create an insecurity in the country and the people, causing the economic construction to lose a dependable safe guarantee.

3. Measures After the Choice-- Streamlining

Since keeping a military force of from 2 to 2.5 million would be the optimal defense population for China, then since at present our military strength far exceeds that figure, we must streamline. Recently, our government announced its intention to eliminate 1 million military personnel, and that is an extremely correct and extremely timely profound strategic measure. How are we to evaluate the important significance of this strategic measure? I believe that there are at least the following aspects:

First, politically it would be helpful in encouraging the orderly stability and development of international peace. At present, struggle within imperialism and especially within hegemonism is fierce, which shows that the danger of war still exists. Even if there are several troop reduction talks between the U.S. and the USSR, chances for success are slim, and they are even greatly increasing their military preparations to get the advantage for their own military affairs. This is, of course, of no benefit to the orderly stabilization and development of international peace. China encourages troop reductions, and is taking the lead in doing this to not only fully realize the nature of a socialist country but also in unity with and for the confidence of

the third world, which has great significance in promoting the stable development of world peace.

Second, militarily this streamlining and reduction in troops is an important step in the improvement of China's military structure, and will certainly bring about great changes in aspects of the military such as authorized structure, quality, allotments, and composition. Consequently, this will increase the attitude of efficiency, vigor, and fighting strength to suit defense requirements under the conditions of modernization.

Third, economically, to reduce the number of troops will increase the economically active population, and at the same time can appropriately reduce military outlay and the people's economic burden, increase the funds available for building the economy, and is certainly a great event to benefit both the nation and the people.

In the process of military streamlining, and on the basis of clearly recognizing its great significance, we ought to handle well: (1) the relation between going ahead and staying put; (2) the relation between cancelling and building anew; (3) the relation between upgrading and lowering standards; (4) the relation between troop demobilization and local acceptance and resettling. We must also at the same time pay close attention to three tasks: one is that at the same time that we are streamlining, we are building and strengthening military service mobilization structures and reserve training, to ensure that at any time we can mobilize troops in sufficient strength to cope with war situations that could occur. Second is that through streamlining we can speed up steps toward the improvement of troop quality, age, and intellectual composition. Three is to transfer in a timely manner equipment and installations that are surplus in the streamlining over to civilian use, such as vehicles, barracks, and various technical equipment, for use in developing the economy. In all, only if we correctly handle relations between the various aspects of defense building and building our national economy and organically integrate the building of socialist defense with Chinese characteristics with a socialist economy can we promote mutual cooperation and a smooth realization of modernization in agriculture, industry, national defense, and science and technology.

12586
CSO: 4005/1434

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ANHUI MILITARY LEADERS ON NEW SUCCEEDING OLD

OW100235 Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 85 p 1

[By reporters Ren Dawen and Jian Wuyi]

[Text] (ANHUI RIBAO report) While earnestly studying the documents of the National Conference of Party Delegates and the 4th and 5th plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, leading comrades of the Anhui Provincial Military District are determined to build better armed forces in accordance with the guidelines set forth by the conference.

Zhang Linyuan, political commissar of the Anhui Provincial Military District, said: It was a big event of strategic importance that new leaders have succeeded the old in the leading organs of our party. Comrade Deng Xiaoping clearly pointed out in his speech that "the succession of new cadres replacing the old provides the organizational guarantee for the continuity of our party's policies." This issue must be thoroughly understood. We must have successors so that the communist cause can press ahead. This is why the succession from the old to the new is highly essential at the leading hierarchy.

Sun Qingrun [1327 3237 3387], deputy chief of staff of the provincial military district, said: Accelerating the process of making the leading organs younger in average age by replacing old cadres with new is a highly popular move among party members and the people, and this move will have far-reaching influence on the party cause and the four modernizations.

Guo Shengkun, deputy commander of the Anhui Provincial Military District, said: For the sake of long-range, fundamental interests of the party and the people, the veteran comrades--who performed outstanding services to the nation during the democratic revolution and socialist revolution and construction--have now taken the initiative in putting an end to the lifetime tenure system for leading cadres. They "deserve mention in our party's annals" as Comrade Deng Xiaoping stated in his speech at the Conference of Party Delegates.

Ma Wencui [7456 2529 5050], deputy director of the Anhui Provincial Military District Political Department, said: For the sake of our party's interests, Communist Party members should be ready to accept higher posts or to step down.

Xue Ruiyang [5641 3843 2254], director of the Logistics Department of the Anhui Provincial Military District, said: We should emulate the veteran comrades who have stepped down from the central leading hierarchy. Their examples are highly educational.

Chen Chungsheng [7115 2504 3932], deputy secretary of the discipline inspection Commission of the Anhui Provincial Military District, said: The provincial military district has also been engaged in its own reduction-in-strength reorganization. Like the veteran comrades, we should also pleasantly step down from our posts to make way for the more capable personnel. At the same time, we should follow Comrade Chen Yun's instructions, set an example with our deeds, pay attention to party style and discipline, and assume supervisory responsibilities.

CSO: 4005/110

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XINJIANG BORDER TROOPS HELP LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

OW061445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0812 GMT 4 Oct 85

[By reporters Su Xinfu and Chen Xiangan]

[Excerpts] Urumqi, 4 October (XINHUA)--Troops stationed along the 1,000-mile-long border in Xinjiang have made extensive joint efforts with the local people of various nationalities to promote spiritual civilization and change the appearance of the border areas.

Since 1982, border troops in Xinjiang have joined hands with the local people of various nationalities to speed up local development. Projects jointly carried out by border troops and local people now have spread throughout urban and rural border areas. So far local troops have poured in more than 100,000 personnel and over 11,000 machines and motor vehicles in an effort to help localities build highways, bridges, schools, libraries, stadiums, television relay stations, and television and movie showing centers. They have also helped local neighborhoods and villages plant trees, cultivate grasses, and beautify their living environment. All this has helped the border areas' economy prosper and enriched the local people's cultural life.

The border troops in Xinjiang have also helped the people of various nationalities develop production work and run family businesses. They have assisted the various localities in sponsoring more than 40 classes to train technical personnel in agronomy, tailoring, mushroom cultivation, and electrical appliances repair.

CSO: 4005/96

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

HEBEI MILITARY DISTRICT DISCUSSES CENTRAL DOCUMENTS

SK090443 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 25 Sep 85 p 2

[Excerpts] The CPC committee of the provincial military district, as well as the office cadres and fighters have conscientiously studied documents of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, and the National Conference of CPC Delegates, talked freely about their experiences in studying the documents in line with the reality, and further enhanced their consciousness of making army reorganization and streamlining as well as the structural reforms successful.

On 21 September, the core group of the CPC committee of the provincial military district and the various departments and sections of the military organs held forums and discussion meetings to exchange their experiences and achievements in studying the central documents in the past few days. At a forum held by the core group of the CPC committee of the military district, Deputy Commander Zhang Zhiqian said: The basic guiding principle of the central authorities on adhering to reform and making reform and construction promote each other during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period is very purposeful. A smooth implementation of the Seventh 5-Year Plan will surely provide a strong material foundation for modernizing our national defense construction.

Wu Bingzhou, deputy director of the political department said: It was unprecedented in our party history that more than 130 revolutionaries of the older generation of the CPC Central Committee took the initiative in applying for leaving the central leading organs. This will enable our party organism to become more vigorous and lively.

At the discussion meetings of various departments and sections of the military organs, all participants expressed the determination to resolutely submit themselves to the needs of organizations in the course of streamlining and reorganizing the army and to subordinate personal interests to those of the whole country.

Dong Xuelin, commander; Zhang Chao, political commissar; Lu Gengying, deputy political commissar; and other Standing Committee members of the CPC committee of the provincial military district, who were inspecting party rectification work in other localities, also studied the central documents together with cadres and fighters stationed in the localities. They also explained the documents to the cadres and fighters.

CSO: 4005/110

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XIZANG STARTS CURRENT YEAR'S CONSCRIPTION WORK

HK111053 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] This year's winter conscription work has started in an all-round way in the region. To properly carry out the current conscription work, the Xizang People's Government and the Xizang Military District have paid serious attention to it. Leaders of the regional government and Xizang Military District have personally assumed responsibility in this respect.

Yang Zongxin, vice chairman of the regional people's government and head of the regional leading group for conscription work, and Zhang Fengjiao, deputy commander of the Xizang Military District and deputy head of the regional leading group for conscription work, demanded that the personnel of the regional leading group for conscription work properly carry out the following work:

1. They must earnestly study and understand conscription orders and relevant regulations for conscription work, grasp the essence of the documents, act strictly upon regulations, and refrain from engaging in malpractices.
2. They must firmly grasp mobilization work, find out about the situation of the manpower resources for military service through it, and do good political and ideological work among youths to be recruited.
3. They must ensure the quality of the new recruits and be responsible to the party, the people, and the army.
4. They must adhere to a work system, and properly carry out conscription work from beginning to end.
5. They must pay attention to safety in conscription work and avoid any accidents.

The personnel of the regional leading group for conscription work are now actively carrying out their work and propagating the military service law to the masses. They are conducting education among the masses and youths of recruitment age in performing military service according to the law and

in cherishing patriotism and revolutionary heroism. They are also conducting thorough and painstaking ideological work among youths of recruitment age and their families so that the youths and the masses can correctly understand the relationship between national defense construction and economic construction, can correctly handle the relationship between individual interests and state interest, and can actively apply to join the army.

CSO: 4005/110

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

UK OFFICER FETED--Yesterday evening [7 October], the Yunnan Military District held a banquet to welcome Field Marshal Sir Edwin Brammal, chief of Britain's Defense Staff, Lady Brammal, and their party, totaling 10 people, who have come to visit Kunming. At the banquet, (Wang Zuxin), commander of Yunnan Military District, and Field Marshal Sir Edwin Brammal delivered ebullient speeches successively. At the invitation of Yang Dezhi, chief of the PLA General Staff, Field Marshal Sir Edwin Brammal and his party have come to pay a friendly visit to our country. Xu Xin, deputy chief of the General Staff, and his wife who have been specially accompanying the distinguished British guests to Kunming also attended the banquet. Others attending the banquet to help entertain the guests of honor were (Sun Peiting), deputy commander and concurrently chief of staff; Pan Dingsi, director of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office; and responsible persons of the departments concerned. This morning, accompanied by Commander (Wang Zuxin), Field Marshal Sir Edwin Brammal went sightseeing in Kunming Part on the Xi Shan. [Text] [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 7 Oct 85 HK]

GUANGZHOU PLA LEADERS--You Taizhong, Zhang Zhongxian, Liu Chuzhi, Zhang Wannian, and other leaders of the Guangzhou Military Region and its organs, of naval and air force units stationed in Guangzhou, and of military schools and academies received all the members of the PLA heroes' and [word indistinct] report group at noon today. You Taizhong, commander of the military region, praised their communist spirit in dedicating themselves to the motherland. [Excerpt] [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 14 Oct 85 HK]

JINAN MR LEADERS--The eight model heroes of the second branch of the model hero report group of the PLA arrived in Jinan by the train No 297 at 1530 on 10 October. These model heroes are Wu Hongyuan, Zhu Boru, (Deng Xishun), (Liu Caowen), (Zhu Xiucheng), (Wang Rongzai), (Li Huaiqiong), and (Wang Xiaozhang). Meeting these eight model heroes in the platform of the station were leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government, including Lu Maozeng, Yang Xingfu, Zheng Weimin, and Ma Changgui; and leading comrades of the Jinan Military Region, the air force of the Jinan Military Region and the provincial military district, including (Gu Hui), (Xu Sheng), (Yuan Shoufang), (Wang Yun) and (Tao Pengsheng). [Excerpts] [Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 10 Oct 85 SK]

HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

CONDITIONS OF OVERSEAS STUDENTS DISCUSSED

Hong Kong PAI SHING SEMI-MONTHLY in Chinese No 102, 16 Aug 85 pp 42-43

[Article by Hsiao Yang [5618 5017]: "China's Overseas Students Resort to All Means to Remain Abroad"]

[Text] Observers of its political situation all feel that China's hopes, to a large extent, rest with its students studying overseas. Not just its second echelon, such as Hu Yaobang and Zhao Ziyang, who are unable to extricate themselves from the ideological fetters of Marx, Lenin, Stalin and Mao Zedong, but those of the third echelon, such as Hu Qili [5170 0796 4539], Wang Zhaoguo [3769 0340 0948], Li Peng [2621 7720] and Hao Jianxiu [6787 1696 4423], are likewise helpless to cast off their ghosts. Only when the present crop of overseas students becomes the masters of the land in the future will China be able to walk on to the path of democracy, freedom, prosperity and strength.

China's Policy on Overseas Students

According to its recent official information, China has since 1978 sent 36,800 students overseas, equivalent to five times the total sent in the 28 years from 1949 to 1977. The annual average of the past 7 years was 20 times that of previous years.

Besides the large increase in the number of students overseas, their area of distribution has also greatly expanded. The overwhelming majority of students sent abroad in the past by the Chinese government went to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, but in recent years the students have been proceeding to 63 countries in the world, with the largest number going to America.

Another point needs special mention: Among those going abroad in recent years, the number of students paying their own way occupies a considerable proportion. Not only it had never happened in the 28 years prior to 1978, but it was something unimaginable in the old days. According to figures published by the Chinese government, 7,800 are on their own expense.

Similarity with Taiwan of 20 Years Ago

The "political requirements" on students sent abroad in the past were very stringent, and only those who were found absolutely reliable after a "political investigation" could qualify. Nevertheless, during the "Cultural Revolution," not just the "bourgeois intellectuals" who "came from the old society" and studied in the West and Japan suffered the tribulations of criticism and struggle, but even the "politically reliable" returning overseas students were accused as "Soviet revisionist agents" One can thus see the troubles of what the mainland referred to as "problems concerning the foreign."

Nevertheless, the saying that "things will develop in the opposite direction when they become extreme" began to come true in China. Since the "gang of four" fell from power and Hua Guofeng "stepped aside," China has promoted a series of open-door policies, and its overseas students policy is one of them.

After the reform faction came to power, China departed from the traditional practices of promoting the "class struggle" and isolating itself from the outside and unequivocally declared economic construction as its goal. In terms of personnel training, besides resuming and opening schools of various levels and establishing a regular educational system, it began to send students abroad. As its relations with the Soviet Union and some Eastern European countries were relatively strained, most students went to such capitalist countries as America , Western Europe and Japan.

As discussed above, students going abroad at their own expense was something previously unimaginable as well as a "novelty" for China since the founding of the nation. Beginning in 1978, a handful of them went abroad at their own expense, and the public was not aware of it. Soon afterward, the Chinese government's information organ published an item stating that a certain woman student who, for the purpose of receiving her legacy and studying abroad at her own expense, had left on a certain day for Japan, and so forth. Thereupon, many people, feeling as if they had awakened from a dream, learned that the authorities permitted students to study abroad at their own expense.

By 1980, students studying abroad, both at government expense and on their own, rapidly increased, and their numbers were unprecedented. By then, going abroad to study, the way to make achievements and profit, became a tremendous attraction to the hordes of scholars. College students making fairly good grades, young lecturers and assistants, technicians and researchers all wanted to earn an opportunity to study abroad. Those favored with "overseas connections" tried all means to go abroad at their own expense. For a time, studying abroad became a popular vogue, and the situation was extremely similar to Taiwan of more than 2 decades ago.

Studying Abroad at Government Expense

According to China's official information, among the 36,800 overseas students in the recent 6 years, the number of government scholarship students was 29,000, constituting about five sixth of the total. Classified by their fields of study, 39.6 percent were in engineering, 28.5 percent in science,

13.1 percent in social science, 11.1 percent in medicine and 7.7 percent in agriculture and economics. According to these figures, about 70 percent of government scholarship students majored in science and engineering, which are needed in China's modernization program. Meanwhile, agriculture, economics and medicine are all of practical use. As for social science, it is not considered a must in the national economic construction. Even while China is opening to the West, their ideologies remain incompatible with each other; therefore, learning the theories and methods of social science taught in capitalist countries will serve no useful purpose. (Such subjects as business management which are useful to China's modernization program are not included among the 13.1 percent in social science.)

According to the above figures, China starts from the practical in sending students abroad. It is in answer to today's urgent need for economic construction personnel, the objective reality.

As implied in the name, there should be no doubt that the state is responsible for the expenses of students sent by it. However, besides underwriting the expenses of some students for a certain number of years (in order to earn a degree), the government sometimes pays only the expenses for 1 year. Thereafter, those on a 1-year scholarship often voluntarily continue their studies at their own expense, either receiving aid from the school or by part-time work.

As China has become more liberal in recent years, government scholarship students no longer have to satisfy the "political requirements," such as party membership, background, class status and overseas connection; therefore, they are fairly superior in quality. Furthermore, they realize that, spending the money earned with the blood and sweat of the people, they must not neglect their studies, for otherwise they will not be able to justify themselves upon returning home. Thus, most of them study hard and make achievements.

According to statistics, more than half of the 15,000 students returning to China in the past few years after completing their studies were on government scholarship. These people have made certain achievements in their professions and produced a certain impact in satisfying the urgent personnel need of the modernization program. However, according to mainland newspapers, some returning students were not given important posts and others were assigned work outside their fields. The reasons are twofold: China's scientific research and production technology are somewhat different from those of the countries where the students studied and, due to problems in the personnel system, plus the mischief of "departmentalism" in some organs, it is difficult to make full use of the talents. Furthermore, the trend of jealousy remains fairly general. Thus, while the returning students possess qualifications as their capital, sometimes they also encounter rejection and attack.

The Policy on Students Going Abroad on Their Own

As discussed above, Chinese students going abroad on their own in the past 6 years numbered about 7,800. Most of them went to America, while there were also Chinese students in Canada, England, France, Japan and Australia.

At one time, China's authorities held different views on the issue of students going abroad at their own expense. However, Deng and Hu of the highest level indicated that there is no harm even if a percentage of them fails to return, because another percentage will return to work for national construction. Recently, mainland authorities viewed the issue from a higher plane: It is not necessary to judge the results of the overseas students policy by whether the students studying at their own expense return or not. Rather, the assessment should be made in a longrange significance. The increase in the number of Chinese in America is favorable to China. This change in policy indicates that mainland authorities are progressing further on the path of enlightenment.

Naturally, same as its practices in other aspects in the past 5 or 6 years, China's overseas students policy was also at times strict and at times lenient, or one may say alternatively tightening and loosening. It was declared at one time, for instance, that undergraduates enrolled in school were not permitted to go abroad, but must first graduate and work for 2 years before applying for permission to go abroad. Then, it was declared that the applications of all lecturers, engineers and physicians in-charge, the so called "three masters," and key cultural and artistic personnel must be approved by special organs and restricted.

However, early this year, mainland authorities approved a measure to liberalize to a great extent restrictions on students going overseas at their own expense. As long as they have obtained admission certificates from foreign schools and have an assured source of funds, they may apply without restrictions of age and work. In addition, mainland authorities ordered the public security branch to expedite the handling and disposal of passport applications for personal reasons (including studying abroad at one's own expense). It appears that China's doors to the outside are opening ever wider. The problem now is that the American side is creating all sorts of obstacles. Reportedly, seldom 1 out of 10 visa applications is approved.

Some Completing Their Studies and Others Becoming Prostitutes

Unlike students on government scholarship, the conditions of students paying their own way are fairly complex. After completing their studies or upon expiration of the time limit, most students sent by the government returned on schedule. Naturally, some of them changed from government scholarship to paying for themselves and continued their studies or, according to the regulations of their host countries, obtained short-term employment, but the overwhelming majority returned to China sooner or later. Nevertheless, it was not so with those paying their own way. According to actual conditions, most of them did not return. It was one reason for America's refusal to approve visa applications.

Overseas students at their own expense can all be included in one of the following categories.

1. Studying Earnestly. Regardless of their academic background before going abroad, whether they have to attend remedial school for foreign languages or whether they are Ph.D. candidates, some students study conscientiously. In

terms of their sources of fund, a handful is supported or partially supported by friends and relatives abroad, while others either work part time or receive aid from school. Those who must work to pay their way have the hardest time, because it is not easy to study and work at the same time.

2. Working after Graduation. Some students have earned a degree and found a job. Among those, some are seeking the opportunity for permanent employment (or change of their student status), and others plan to find a school to continue their studies or remain in the same school for advanced studies.

3. Not Studying at All. Some either have no intention to study at all, or, because of financial, language or class work difficulties, are unable to continue. Thus, they drift along in society, mostly trying to earn money. Most of them have become illegal immigrants.

4. Using Studying as a Cover. Unwilling to lose their legal student status, yet unable to handle their studies or wishing to earn more money, some students enroll in "irregular schools," paying the tuition but never coming to class, or attending class occasionally and going through the motions. They earn money while maintaining their legal status. Naturally, they learn nothing, but are only biding time for opportunities.

5. Utilizing Opportunities to Change Status. Some students use studying as an excuse to go abroad and, once they succeed or have done some studying, try to find a way to change their status. Marriage is a shortcut. Most countries are fairly lenient to those applying for an immigrant status because of marriage. Thus, some single students or students divorcing after going abroad follow the path of marrying local overseas residents or citizens to acquire residence. Besides using marriage as the means to become a legal immigrant, some obtain the sponsorship of firms and apply as commercial immigrants. Generally speaking, instances of single women students obtaining resident status through marriage are most numerous.

In short, overseas students on their own consist of all kinds, each going his own way, including Ph.D.s working in large firms and dancing girls or prostitutes. Such enormous disparities are nothing surprising in the fiercely competitive capitalist society.

Many overseas students on their own consider studying abroad as "learning" which is also similar to Taiwan's conditions. In terms of Taiwan's overseas students, some 6,000 a year come to America, but not more than 20 percent return to Taiwan.

China's Overseas Students Policy and Its Prospect

As a whole, sending large numbers of students abroad on government scholarship and permitting students going abroad on their own in recent years are manifestations of liberalization in policy and helpful to the modernization program. These need no elaboration. Though the impact of sending students abroad cannot be seen for a time, it will be felt with the passing of time. The returning students of the fifties, for instance, are playing a considerable role on the mainland. Thus, sending large numbers of students abroad will have a definite impact on politics and the economic construction.

However, China's overseas students policy should be given further consideration and improved. There is, for instance, the problem of studying for the purpose of application. As China has always given fairly serious attention to science, the proportion of science students is rather high. While science has its importance, in view of the pressing need of its industrialization today, China should increase the proportion of engineering students and enlarge the numbers of those majoring in information technology and basic engineering, while further cutting down on the number in social science.

Another problem is that, in terms of practical results, it seems more desirable to use the same amount of foreign exchange to invite foreign experts to teach on the mainland instead of sending students abroad. Of course, it does not mean that sending students abroad is undesirable, but we feel that reducing the amount spent on overseas students majoring in impractical fields and shifting to foreign experts teaching in China are more worthwhile.

There is another objective problem of a far-reaching influence: the large number of children of high-level cadres studying abroad (mainly in America). As the systems and ideologies of America and other capitalist countries are very different from China, the influence of these high-level cadres' children returning home after living a long time in capitalist countries indeed deserves careful exploration, because, unlike ordinary citizens, many of them may one day become successors.

In short, so long as the open-door policy remains unchanged and nothing dramatic occurs in Sino-U.S. relations, China's policy on overseas students paying their own way will not change much. It is hopeful that more students will proceed to the Western world in the coming years.

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CSO: 4005/1443

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